

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 5th August 1911.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[As it stood on the 1st January 1911.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BENGALI.					
1	"Bangabandhu"	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarendra Lal Mukerjee, Brahmin, age 28.	1,000
2	"Bangaratna"	Baranaghat	Do.	Kansi Lal Das, Karmokar, age 30.	The paper is not widely circulated.
3	"Bangavasi"	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 53.	15,000
4	"Bankura Darpan"	Bankura	Do.	Ram Nath Mukherji, V.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 49.	800
5	"Basudeva"	Calcutta	Do.	Kedar Nath Bharati, Brahmin, age 35.	1,000
6	"Basumati"	Ditto	Do.	.....	.....
7	"Birbhum Hitaisi"	Suri	Do.	Bibhuti Bhushan Paitandi, Mukhtear	300
8	"Birbhum Varta"	Do.	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 37.	800
9	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan	Do.	Prabodha Nanda Sarkar, Kayastha	900 to 1,000
10	"Chinsura Vartavaha"	Chinsura	Do.	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 42.	850
11	"Daily Hitavadi"	Calcutta	Daily	Panchowri Banerji, Brahmin	5,000
12	"Dainik Chandrika"	Ditto	Do.	Hari Dass Dutt, Kayastha, age 39	400
13	"Dharma-o-Karma"	Ditto	Monthly	.....	.....
14	"Education Gazette"	Chinsura	Weekly	Shibnarain Bannerji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin.	1,500
15	"Hitavadi"	Ditto	Do.	Panchowri Banerji, Brahmin	30,000
16	"Hindustan"	Ditto	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 39	1,000
17	"Jagaran"	Bagerhat	Do.	Behary Lal Roy	600
18	"Jasohar"	Jessore	Do.	Ananda Charan Chaudhury, Kayastha, age 35; Surendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha.	500
19	"Kalyani"	Magura	Do.	Biswar Mukherjee, age 45, Brahmin; and Tarak Brahma Sikdar, Kayastha.	1,200
20	"Khulnavasi"	Khulna	Do.	.....	.....
21	"Manbhum"	Purulia	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 37.	About 300
22	"Matribhumi"	Chandernagore	Do.	Surendra Nath Sen, age 32, Hindu	500
23	"Muhammadi"	Calcutta	Do.	.....	.....
24	"Murshidabad Hitaisi"	Saidabad	Do.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.	Small.
25	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta	Do.	Rev. Lal Behari Shah, Native Christian, age 24.	300
26	"Nayak"	Ditto	Daily	Priya Nath Guha, Kayastha, age 37	3,000
27	"Nihar"	Contai	Weekly	Madhusudhan Jana, age 50	300
28	"Pallivarta"	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 35	400
29	"Pallivasi"	Kalna	Do.	Sosi Bhushan Banerji, Brahmin, age 44	600
30	"Prachar"	Calcutta	Monthly	.....	.....
31	"Prasun"	Katwa	Weekly	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin, age 45; Banku Behari Ghose, Goala, age 39.	500
32	"Pratihar"	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakhya Prosad Ganguli, Brahmin, age 61.	Poor.
33	"Purulia Darpan"	Purulia	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin, age 38.	About 300
34	"Ratnakar"	Asansol	Do.	Rakhal Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 27; Gopal Chandra Mittra, Kayastha, age 62.	500
35	"Samaj"	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Roy	.....
36	"Samay"	Ditto	Do.	Ganendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 55.	300
37	"Samvad Parnachandrodaya"	Ditto	Daily	Purna Chandra Ghattak, Brahmin, age 45.	50
38	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	Weekly	Shiva Nath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterjee, M.A.	7,000
39	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Basar Patrika."	Calcutta	Do.	Mrinal Kanti Ghose, Kayastha, age 39	2,000
40	"Surbarnabanik"	Do.	Do.	.....	.....
41	"Twenty-four Parganas Vartavaha."	Bhawanipur	Do.	Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha, age 27.	1,000
HINDI.					
42	"Bharat Mitra"	Ditto	Weekly	Mahabir Prasad, Vaisya, age 35; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 47.	2,200

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—concluded.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
HINDI—concluded.					
43	"Bihar Bandhu"	Bankipore	Weekly	Ram Kishore Singh, Ondhia Karma, age 30.	500
44	"Bir Bharat"	Calcutta	Do.	Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 26	1,000
45	"Ghar Bandhu"	Ranchi	Do.	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott	1,000
46	"Hindi Bangavasi"	Ditto	Do.	Hari Kissen Joahar, Khettri, age 31	6,000
47	"Hitvarta"	Ditto	Do.	Rao Purandkar, Mahratta, Brahmin, age 28.	3,000
48	"Marwari"	Calcutta	Do.	S. K. Tebravala, Hindu, age 35	500
49	"Sattya Sanatan Dharm"	Ditto	Do.	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 40	300
50	"Sri Sanatan Dharm"	Ditto	Do.	Ambika Prasad Bajpa	200
51	"Shiksha"	Arrah	Do.	Shukul Narain Panday, Brahmin, age 35.	250
52	"Tirhut Samachar"	Muzaffarpur	Do.	Pandit Jaganand	142
53	"Bara Bazar Gazette"	Calcutta	Do.		
54	"Lakshmi"	Gya	Monthly	Lala Bhagwan Din	Not known.
PERSIAN.					
55	"Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin."	Calcutta	Weekly	Sayyid Jalaluddin, Shiah, age 59	1,000
URDU.					
56	"Al Punch"	Bankipore	Weekly	Syed Husain, Muhammadan, age 36...	250
57	"Darus Sultanat"	Calcutta	Do.	Quasi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 36.	400
58	"Star of India"	Arrah	Do.	Munshi Muhammad Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 40.	380
URIA.					
59	"Garjatbasini"	Talcher	Weekly	Bhagiratti Misra, Brahmin, age 41	700
60	"Nilachal Samachar"	Puri	Do.	Baidya Nath Singh, Sikh, age 32	700
61	"Sambalpur Hitaisikini"	Bamra	Do.	Dinabandhu Garbhak, Ohasi, age 35	500
62	"Samvad Vahika"	Balasore	Do.	Harish Chandra Sarker, Sadgopa, age 53.	500
63	"Uriya and Navasamvad"	Cuttack	Do.	Ram Tarak Sen, Tamali, age 48	600
64	"Utkal Dipika"	Cuttack	Do.	Gauri Sankar Roy, age 76	1,000
65	"Utkal Varta"	Ditto	Do.	Moni Lal Moherana, Karmokar,	500

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 1st January 1911.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Daily Hitavadi"	Calcutta ...	Daily	Panchcowri Banerji, Brahmin	Defunct.
2	"Hindi Biharee"	Bankipore	Weekly.		
3	"The Businessman"	Calcutta ...	Monthly.		
4	"Mithila Mihir"	Darbhangha	Weekly.		
5	"Bajrangi Samachar"	Jamora (Gaya)	Monthly.		
6	"Sulabh Samachar"	Calcutta ...	Weekly.	Hai Narendra Nath Sen Bahadur, Baidya.	
7	"Moslem Hitaishi"	Calcutta	Weekly	Sheikh Abdur Rahim, Muhammadan.	
8	"Vartavaha"	Ranaghat	Weekly		

SECTION II. — THE HISTORY OF THE
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NAME OF THE STATE	CAPITAL	LARGEST CITY	DATE OF ADOPTION
Alabama	Montgomery	Birmingham	1801
Alaska	Juneau	Sitka	1906
Arizona	Phoenix	Tucson	1909
Arkansas	Little Rock	Fayetteville	1792

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 24th July writes:—

The political rivalry of the powers in Persia. Those who are versed in the policy of the Powers know that the present revolution in Persia is a political game played by Europe. The rivalry of the Russians and the English, throughout the whole world and specially in Persia, was known to exist for a long time. Although these two Powers entered into an alliance against other Powers in Central Asia in 1907, the Persians can never disabuse their mind of the existence of this rivalry. According to a statesman, the European Powers cannot allow the centre of the world (Persia) to live in peace and prosper? How can they suffer her to spend the few crores, obtained after so much trouble, in setting her house in order, lest it may enable her to shake off her humiliating dependence on her neighbours and thus cause them loss both political and economical? Hence, seeing her in possession of a lump sum, they are trying to have it squandered away so that she may remain in as much in want as or even more than before, and they may reap political and economical advantages.

At present the neighbours are eagerly waiting to see Persia involved in financial difficulties, so that they may obtain railway concessions from her. It is, therefore, that we see Salar-ud-dowla and Muhammad 'Ali making their appearance, although the two neighbouring Powers bound themselves by an agreement, to keep the latter out of Persia, and to see that they do not concern themselves with Persian politics. Alas! All this has come to pass owing to the weakness, inactivity and disunion of the nation. Had such an agreement between two equally matched Powers been violated in this manner appeal to arms rather than to words would become inevitable, and the two Powers as sureties would have to compensate Persia for her losses, but poor Persia will not only have to give up this right too, but will have to submit to the wishes of the violators of that agreement.

Verily, this is European Civilization! This is the result of Persia's politeness towards the neighbours! This is how the cultured Europeans spread their civilization. They at first send their troops to a foreign country under the pretext of patrolling roads and trade routes, and then let loose the thieves and highway robbers to set on the people in contravention of the terms of their agreement, though strenuously protesting all the while that they were ignorant of the facts.

Verily, if they did not resort to such things how would they be able to force us to grant their request? How would they be able to impoverish us so that we may, like beggars, stretch out our hands before them? If they do not play such tricks, how would they be able to bring about the same state of affairs in Persia as they have done in Morocco and in this way to raise the question of the division of Persia! Shame and lie to such friendly relations!

According to some statesmen the Turks have instigated Salar-ud-dowla in the province of Azerbaijan at the suggestion of Germany, so that in the confusion that may arise they may also gain their object as rivals of the Russians, the intention of Germany being to secure some advantage for herself by finding some pretext, as in Agadir, to prevent Russia and England from interfering in the internal affairs of Persia. For, otherwise, if peace is restored in Persia and the question of boundaries is settled between her and Turkey, it is not likely that Germany would get an opportunity of interfering in Central Asia. In that case, Russia and England alone would attain their object by harassing Persia. As Salar-ud-dowla could not expect the sympathy of the people for himself he has raised the standard of revolt in the name of Muhammad Ali, while Russia has sent Muhammad 'Ali on the Turkoman borders to frustrate his plans.

According to those statesmen, as a third party is likely to enter into this field of rivalry, and as the success of Salar cannot be advantageous to the Russians and the English, for he is amenable to the Turks, the former will never go against the Persians if they do not actually help them. They will not support Muhammad 'Ali if he is joined by Salar, for

*NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
July 24th, 1911.*

in that case too Turkey alone will be benefited. On the other hand if Salar is put down and Muhammad Ali gathers strength with the support of Russia, the English will set up Zil-us-Sultan as his rival in the south. One of those well acquainted with facts, thinks that Muhammad 'Ali, who has been sent to Persia by the Russians, will surely be taken prisoner, when Salar's influence will also vanish. It will be no surprise if the object of Turkey regarding the boundaries falls into the background in this quarrel for the Turks, though helping Salar at the instigation of Germany, cannot advance their claim in the name of Salar if Muhammad 'Ali is taken prisoner. It would then be possible for Persia to regain what she has lost. However the Persian Government deserves credit for what she has already done. It should neither be favourably disposed towards the policy of the neighbours, nor be satisfied with Muhammad 'Ali's excuses for his tricks if he comes with entreaties and solicitations to the Mejliss and the cabinet. His request may, however, be granted if he places himself, like Rahim Khan, entirely at the disposal of the Government. If the Persians set otherwise they will have to repent. The foreign representatives should not be allowed any hand in coming to terms with Muhammad 'Ali. If the Government desires that this should be its last trouble, it should not give way to mercy or any tender feeling but inflict exemplary punishment on the rebels. Its not doing so in the past has been fatal to her interest. If however it pursues its old course and acts against the injunction of the *Koran* 'Be strict to the infidels,' it will surely have a much darker future. Persia should expect no support from the foreigners whose sole aim has always been to create troubles first between two parties and then pose as mediators to bring about reconciliation and to claim a reward for the same. If Persia wants to escape the fate of Morocco, she should rely on her own efforts and give no opportunity to the foreigners to interfere in her affairs.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
July 24th, 1911.

2. Referring to the telegrams regarding the reception of Muhammad

Rise of Muhammad 'Ali and the
inactivity of the Government.

'Ali, the *ex-Shah* at Astrabad, the protests sent by the Persian Government to the Russian and the English Ambassadors and the preparations of the Persian Government to approve Muhammad 'Ali, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 24th July says:—From the above telegrams it appears that no importance is being attached to the movements of Muhammad 'Ali and Salar-ud-dowla in the political world, for otherwise the price of the Persian loan instead of rising would have fallen in the markets of London. The news of Salar's taking possession of Hamadan and Sahna also appears to be groundless, for Hamadan, Sahna and Kirmanseh are considered places of commercial and political importance by the English and the Indian Government, and also there are English representatives in those places. Had any such thing happened there the Government of India would have been the first to get information and the *Pioneer*, which is a semi-official paper, would not have contradicted the news. Besides, it also appears from Persian papers and telegrams, that Salar-ud-dowla was all along anxious to reduce Azarbaijan, as he had been defeated there three years ago, and the public had no reason to think of his being in the above places. Another thing worth noticing is the indifference of the Cabinet towards checking the progress of Salar-ud-dowla during the last three months, for it cannot be contended on their behalf that they were ignorant of the importance of the presence and intrigues of Salar in Kurdistan and the vicinity of Azarbaijan. This event shows the carelessness of the representatives also. Had the representatives and the ministers checked the progress of Salar-ud-dowla from the very beginning, matters would not have become so difficult as they are now. The paper here takes to task the members of the Cabinet who are accused of being aware of the *ex-Shah's* movements and his intrigues and of failing to arrest and punish those who were favourably disposed towards him, and cannot help coming to the conclusion that the ministers themselves had some hand in the affair.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
July 24th, 1911.

3. After giving a short account of Muhammad 'Ali Mirza, the *ex-Shah* of

Rise of Muhammad 'Ali and the
neighbouring Powers.

Persia, from about the time of his accession to that of his banishment, and quoting at length the agreement of the *ex-Shah* with the present Government of Persia, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 24th July says

that after his banishment Muhammad 'Ali fixed his abode in Odesa. Though he had promised that he would not leave his place of abode nor in any way interfere with the politics of Persia, he entered into correspondence with his followers there, excited riots in several places, rendered the work of the new Government very difficult and formed a plan of returning to Persia. He also communicated with some tribal chiefs, till at last one of his messengers was arrested and killed and many of his letters fell into the hands of the new Government. The Government protested against all this to the Russian and English Consuls, and pointed out the plans of Muhammad 'Ali to them. But the Ambassadors, who were only after seeking their own interest by creating confusion, paid no heed to the protest. On the contrary, when the pension due to Muhammad 'Ali fell into arrears they sent a tax collector against all International Law to the Foreign Minister of Persia to inquire about the cause of delay.

When Muhammad 'Ali saw the foreign Consuls favourably disposed towards him, he, in contravention of the agreement, went out for a tour in Europe and, having seen his old friends, made up his mind to proceed towards Persia. Though some Persians living in European countries had informed the authorities of the attempts of Muhammad 'Ali and Salar-ud-dowla, and though some impartial European papers had published in detail the movements and intrigues of Muhammad 'Ali, yet the two neighbouring Powers, unchanged in their opinion about Muhammad 'Ali, continued to pay no attention to the repeated protests of Persia, till matters assumed the present form and caused loss of life and property of the Persians.

Are not the English and the Russians responsible for the loss and disturbances in Persia?

Will these two Powers have any right to protest for any revolution that may occur in Persia in future?

Is this the meaning of friendly relations with the neighbours, of which the Foreign Minister of Persia spoke so much in the Mejliss?

4. Noticing the views expressed by Mr. Fisher, the Premier of Australia, in his interview with Mr. Stead of the *Review of Reviews*, which are opposed to the loyal professions

Loyalty of Australia. of the Colonial representatives in the Imperial Conference, as well on other occasions, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 27th July remarks:—

Such are the colonies for whose sake the British Government is creating discontent among the loyal Indian subjects.

5. The *Paisha Akhbar*, writes the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 28th July, which is edited by a very clever and able

The *Paisha Akhbar* on Lord Kitchener. man, has taken exception to the appointment of Lord Kitchener as British Agent and Consul General in Egypt, on the ground that when His Lordship (then Mr. Kitchener) was commander of the forces in Egypt he made himself extremely unpopular by his heartless acts. The *Paisha Akhbar* has held the right view and we consequently lend it our support.

6. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 27th July writes an article on the "Political situation in England." political situation in England, in which the paper explains the constitution of the British Government as well as the present crisis, and observes that there are signs which indicate that the dark thick clouds which have been overhanging the political horizon of England will now soon disappear, for the King's promise of creating new peers has brought down the Lords to their knees, and that they will now, it is hoped, pass the Parliament Bill as it left the Lower House. Such is the influence of public opinion, exclaims the paper, such is the prowess of the democracy of an independent country; such is the magic of the irresistible power of the people!

7. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 29th July expresses the hope that in view of the paucity of labourers in India itself— Emigration of Indian labourers to Mauritius. paucity on account of which trade and industry are found to suffer in different parts of the country the Government of India will agree with the Colonial authorities in England as to the need for the stoppage of the emigration of Indian labourers to Mauritius.

HITVARTA,
July 27th, 1911.

MOSLEM HITAIHSI,
July 28th, 1911.

HITVARTA,
July 27th, 1911

BASUMATI
July 29th, 1911.

JASOWAN,
July 29th, 1911.

8. Referring to the account published by Dr. Sudar Sing, the spokesman of Canadian Indians, of the manner in which Indians are treated in the Dominion, the *Jasowar* [Jessore]

Indians in Canada.
of the 29th July says:—

Most of the Indians who live in Canada are Sikhs. It is the strength of the arms of the Sikh community which has made England victorious over many of her enemies. If members of this community are oppressed in Canada, it is easily conceivable what the feelings of the entire community will be. Oppression of the weak by the strong is bound to lead to undesirable consequences and disturb the peace of the world. The attention of the Imperial Government is drawn to the matter.

HITAVADI,
July 28th, 1911.

9. Referring to the statement by Mr. Fisher, the Australian Premier, in his interview with Mr. Stead, that the tie between England and her colonies is but a slight one, the colonies being virtually self-dependent—a statement which is said to have excited the indignation of the Colonists of Australia, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 28th July remarks, "Is not Mr. Fisher right after all? Are not the Colonies virtually independent?"

THE CLOUDS OF WAR.

PREPARATIONS FOR WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION.

England and Germany on the war path.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
July 31st, 1911.

10. Under the above headings the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 31st July writes an article to describe the Moroccan affairs, concluding with the hope that the reins of the two Governments being in the hands of farsighted statesmen, the impending peril may be averted, in spite of the preparations that are being made.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

MOSLEM HITASHI,
July 28th, 1911.

11. Muhammad Wahed 'Ali of Charhianzir writes as follows to the *Moslem Hitashi* [Calcutta] of the 28th July:—
"Terrible oppression by a Hindu zamindar." Ataikula is a village in the Pabna district, where Hindus predominate. It contains a small bazar, and counts amongst its inhabitants a few poor Musalman families. Seeing the place in want of every facility for the education of these Mussalmans, Maulvi Abdul Aziz of Raghunathpur, Pabna, has built a nice school-house in it and is managing a *maktab* and an upper primary school at his own cost. The *maktab* is managed with three able teachers and has at present 110 students on its roll. All the Mussalmans, including the teachers and students of the *maktab*, used to hold their *Jumma* prayers in a *Jumma* house (the house in which the Friday prayer of Musalmans is held, in the bazar. It was a small thatched hut, situated in a filthy place and extremely dilapidated. It had no accommodation for the entire congregation, so that the greater part of it had to pray on the grassy field outside, fouled with night-soil. For this reason, the said Maulvi submitted 6 or 7 petitions, successively, to Babu Jnanada Govinda Chaudhuri, zamindar of Tantibandha in the Pabna district, for permission to build a bigger *Jumma* house, expressing at the same time his willingness to pay the proper rent and *sasar* for it. But the zamindar refused to entertain the prayer for fear lest the house should be utilized for the purpose of cow-slaughter. Thereupon, a local Musalman named Parashulla Mrida requested the Maulvi to build a *Jumma* house on his own land. The Maulvi accepted this offer and built a beautiful *Jumma* house on Mrida's land. This fired the zamindar with anger and he ordered the house to be levelled to the ground. It is needless to say that cow-killing is altogether prohibited within the estate of this zamindar. He tried to have the *Jumma* house broken down, but owing to the presence of the police in the neighbourhood his efforts failed. Next, he instituted law-suits

against the Maulvi Parashulla Mrida, but these were dismissed. Subsequently, he has brought against Parashulla Mrida false suits for arrears of rent and for removing the Jumma house, and against the Maulvi a compensation suit for Rs. 25 for taking earth for the house from his own land. With a view to punishing the Maulvi, the zamindar has been holding out temptations of money to Parashulla Mrida to induce him to surrender the land on which the Jumma house stands. The suits are now *subjudice* in the court of the second Munsif of Pabna. It is impossible that a poor Maulvi will at length come out victorious in a quarrel with a wealthy and powerful zamindar. But O kind-hearted Government, you are just and generous! The fame of your love of justice is world-wide. Your immense power makes the tiger and the stag roam peacefully together in the domain of India. Merciful Government, see how the grant of a just privilege to your loyal and peaceful Mussalman subjects in connection with the administrative reform has induced Hindus to commit all sorts of oppression on them and try their best to crush or punish them severely. O generous and just Government, it is for this reason that we respectfully pray to you to see that the Hindus may not interfere with the religious practices of your loyal Mussalman subjects.

12. A respectable man writes to us, says the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 27th July, to say that every month some Calcutta police constables come to his shop for having money-order forms filled up for them. These constables get Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 each per month from the Government, but they send home Rs. 30 every month. Carriages running from Kalighat to Calcutta and bullock-carts plying in Barabazar, Hatkhola, and other business quarters of the city, have for each trip to pay 1 pice to the beat-constable. Will the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police enquire into the matter?

13. The *Tirhut Samachar* [Munafarpur] of the 27th July says that the Police Commissioner's circular prohibiting processions after 10 o'clock in the night during the last *Rathjatra* festival, has greatly interfered with the religious observances of the Hindus and asks if it had the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor or the Governor-General.

14. The proposal of the Government of East Bengal that all exemptions from the provisions of the Arms Act should be abolished is welcomed by the *Hittavarta* [Calcutta] of the 27th July, simply because it is calculated to remove the distinction between the European and Indian sections of British subjects in this matter, although it is more probable that the power of granting licenses being in the hands of European officers, equality will not be observed in practice; otherwise the paper does not understand how the object of the Government, which is to check dacoities and murders, will be fulfilled by depriving the Europeans and Eurasians of the privilege of keeping arms, which may on the contrary create discontent among these communities, for there is no reliable evidence to show that any of the miscreants procured arms from any Europeans.

15. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 28th July says that there are published now-a-days, in the newspapers of this country, fraudulent advertisements which take in not only ignorant and unwary villagers but even sharp-witted townsmen. This trick of fraudulent advertisements is a Western vice, which has come to invade India along with Western education. In England, there is felt an imperative need of passing a law with a view to the suppression of the publishers of such fraudulent advertisements. Here in India the number of such people is not small and their number is fast multiplying. For instance, a Sahib in Bombay advertised that if anybody wished to know how to make thousands of rupees he had only to send a two-anna postage stamp. In this way the man earned a very handsome sum. Another man advertised a remedy against bugs in the height of summer, when these pests are most tormenting. But the remedy supplied to purchasers was only two flat pieces of wood, with the direction that bugs had only to be caught and pressed between them, an operation that would rid the people of this vermin without the need of staining their hands with blood and getting them malodorous in the process.

SANJIVANI,
July 27th, 1911.

TIRHUT SAMACHAR,
July 27th, 1911.

HITTAVARTA,
July 27th, 1911.

SAMAY,
July 28th, 1911.

NAYAK,
July 31st, 1911.

16. A correspondent contributes to the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 31st July the following proceedings of the meeting of a *Samiti* established in Jessore. A *Samiti* held on the 21st July last, under the presidency of Babu Ranjanbilas Roy Chowdhuri in village Hajirali, within the Jhinkargacha thana in the Jessore district:—

(1) That a *Samiti* be established for the moral, economical, hygienic, educational and agricultural improvement of Hajirali and neighbouring villages.

(2) That a Co-operative Credit Society be established under the supervision of this *Samiti*.

(3) That the following gentlemen be elected members of the executive committee:—Babu Kedar Nath Roy Chowdhuri, President, Babu Ranjanlal Roy Chowdhuri, Vice-President, Babu Jogendranath Ghosh, Secretary, Babu Hemantakumar Roy Chowdhuri and others, members.

(4) That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Agricultural Department, to the District Magistrate, to the Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies and to the editors of newspapers.

SRI JOGENDRA NATH GHOSH,

Secretary.

JASHAR,
July 29th, 1911.

17. Referring to frequency of cases of theft in the Jessore district a correspondent of the *Jashar* [Jessore] of the 29th

Theft in the Jessore district.

July says that, besides such cases of theft as are reported to the thana, there occur many cases which go altogether unreported. People say that to report cases of theft to the thana is not only useless but also proves a source of trouble to them. The police can seldom trace the culprits. Besides this, unless the investigating officer is sumptuously feasted, the poor householder, who has been robbed, runs the risk of being prosecuted on a charge of having lodged a false information. Under the law, it is the village chaukidar and the zamindar, and not the householders concerned, who are bound to report cases of theft to the thana. This section of the law ought to be strictly enforced, and all police-officers should be circularized to the effect that during investigations they must not take up quarters in the houses of the persons concerned or accept any presents from them. At such times they may lodge in the houses of zamindars or President of Panchayats, who should be asked to make out bills for supplies of food and paid accordingly.

In most cases the thieves are not traced. The only means of effectively checking theft is to institute bad livelihood cases against *budmashes*. It is, however, said that now-a-days such a case cannot be instituted against any one who is not suspected to be directly concerned in a criminal case, or whose house has not already been searched. This, combined with the fact that people seldom report cases of theft, or, if they do report, seldom mention the names of any persons as being the likely offenders, has given thieves a great deal of security. It is desirable that bad livelihood cases should be instituted against *budmashes* in consultation with respectable villagers.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

SANJIVANI,
July 27th, 1911.

18. Referring to the Kishenganj dacoity case in which Mr. Justice

The Kishenganj dacoity case.

Holmwood and Mr. Justice Naliniranjan Chatterjee have acquitted four persons convicted in the Sessions Court, on the grounds that the confessions which they had made but afterwards retracted were suspicious in character and that the manner in which searches were made was unsatisfactory and untrustworthy, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 27th July asks if Government will not institute an enquiry into the circumstances under which the confessions were made by the accused persons and the searches were made by the police.

19. Referring to the remark passed by the High Court in the Bogra dacoity case to the effect that much time of the Bogra Sessions Court had been sheerly wasted in hearing the case, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 29th July says:—

Is it time only that has been wasted on the case? Have not large sums of money been spent on it? Have not 29 men been unnecessarily harassed? Who is to be held responsible for all this? Will not Government take any steps for preventing the recurrence of such cases?

BANGAVASI,
July 29th, 1911.

20. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 29th July considers a fine of Rs. 10 an extremely inadequate punishment for the offence committed by H. J. Davis of Insein in Burma, by wilfully shooting at and wounding a shepherd. It will be interesting to enquire how many cases there are on record of such grave offences having been dealt with so lightly.

KHULNAVASI,
July 29th, 1911.

21. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 29th July considers inadequate the sentences of one, two and three years' rigorous imprisonment, respectively, passed on the persons convicted of having kidnapped, for immoral purpose, a daughter of Babu Bepin Behari Mitra, a teacher at Bagerhat, in the Khulna district. Great unrest is being created in the country by *budmashes* violating the modesty of Hindu women. Such *budmashes* should be punished both with fine and imprisonment. It is high time that this sort of crime should be suppressed with a strong hand. The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor is drawn to the matter.

JASOHAR,
July 29th, 1911.

22. A correspondent of the *Nihar* [Contai] of the 1st August says that parties often find the greatest difficulty in getting out of law courts the valuable documents which they tender in law suits in sub-divisions. These documents are sent to the District Court on the expiry of three months after the passing of judgment. Parties have often to go to the District Court and get out their documents with great difficulty and at a large cost. In this state of things many people cannot even afford to take out their documents. An arrangement should be made for delivering documents to parties in the lower court on receipt of small fees. Again, parties to law-suits often require copies of plaints and written statements of previous suits. But the records of all suits are destroyed after three years. The authorities are requested to make arrangements for selling them after proper advertisement in the sub-division in which the suits in question were originally instituted. Government is requested to consider the above proposals favourably and, if necessary, institute enquiries in sub-divisions about these grievances.

NIHAR,
Aug. 1st, 1911.

23. The action of the *Biharee* in issuing a Hindi supplement, which consists mainly and sometimes only, as has been the case with the issue of the 21st July, of sale proclamations of Government, has been in the opinion of the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 29th July, with a view to deprive other local papers of these proclamations.

BHARAT MITRA,
July 29th, 1911.

The *Biharee* has thus not only fallen in the expectations but has defeated the very object of Government in issuing the proclamations in the vernacular, as it would be of no use to the readers of the English portions while readers of vernacular papers would not care to subscribe to it.

This throwing of dust into the eyes of the public and the Government is therefore unbecoming, says the paper, on the part of the promoters of the Bankipnr Journal,

(d)—Education.

24. The office of the Director of Public Instruction, Eastern Bengal and Assam, writes the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 27th July, seems to be innocent of the knowledge of Geography. In the list of scholarships for the Matriculation Examination which it has recently published, it has included Malkhanagar and Barisal in the Chittagong Division and Mymensingh in the Rajshahi Division.

SANJIVANI,
JULY 27th, 1911.

SANTIVANT,
July 27th, 1911.

25. Referring to the answers given by the Hon'ble Mr. Cumming to questions asked in the Bengal Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Babu Devaprasad Sarbadhikary on the subject of Dr. P. C. Ray's promotion, and Mr. Griffith's appointment, to the Indian Education Service, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 27th July writes as follows:—

In April last, during the debate on the Budget, Babu Deva Prasad Sarbadhikary thanked the Government for having promoted Dr. P. C. Ray to the Indian Education Service. Why did not Government then say that Dr. Ray had not in reality received any such promotion? Government's silence at that time received the natural interpretation from the public that Dr. Ray had received a promotion. Why did Government help in the formation of this wrong impression in the public mind?

Mr. Griffith was a teacher in the David Hare Training School. It seems a strange procedure to appoint him in the Indian Education Service over the head of a man like Dr. P. C. Ray. We hope that the Government will find its way to soon promote Dr. P. C. Ray, and other similarly able professors, to the highest ranks of the service and thus save its reputation for love of justice.

SHIKSHA,
July 27th, 1911.

26. *Re* the controversy, Higher education *versus* Primary education, the *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 27th July is of opinion that both are equally necessary and ought to receive equal attention, instead of one being sacrificed to the other. Primary education lays the foundation of education among the people, while the improvement of knowledge by means of independent thought, scientific discoveries, rendering assistance to the administration of the country, solution of international questions of intricacy, are possible by those who have received higher education.

The paper is glad Government paid no attention to exclude books on politics and works by authors like Rousseau, Burke and Locke, as advised by some learned men of the West; the Government is wiser in these matters than its councillors. The paper considers retention of the History of England as a compulsory subject for the B. A. Examination of the Bombay University absolutely necessary.

In conclusion the paper recommends reduction in the number of subjects for the B. A. Examination to enable boys to specialise in any one of them; and thanks the Government for its efforts to promote education in the country.

NAYAK,
July 28th, 1911.

27. In the course of a long leader the *Nayat* [Calcutta] of the 28th July says that the Bengalis have attained great success in the trade in education if not in anything else. They manage educational institutions by hundreds and make profits out of them. They also write text-books for schools and colleges. There are two committees in the country to give currency to these text-books. The authors desirous of having their books prescribed as text-books have often to gratify the members of these committees with presents to themselves and their wives, to dance attendance at their houses, to do their marketing, to attend to the studies of their children, and please them in various other ways. Mean-minded and asinine authors even send their wives to the houses of the heads of these committees to canvas for their books. By these means worthless authors get their books selected as text-books and thus make money. Had the business instincts of the Bengalis been equally brilliant in other directions, they would not have had to proclaim boycott of foreign goods from the steps of the Town Hall in Calcutta. The University also conducts its trade in education very profitably. There is perhaps no other trade in the country as extensive as this trade of the University. The fees that it realises from examinees are higher than any known in municipal offices, railway godowns, English law-courts or even the Customs House. Here, too, recommendations are not altogether valueless. Sons of friends and relatives of examiners enjoy greater advantage here than other boys. In short, the trade in education is in a very flourishing condition in this country. May the people who conduct this trade roll in wealth.

PRATIKAR,
July 28th, 1911.

28. The *Pratihar* [Berhampore] of the 21st July says that Mr. Chirol lays his finger on the real cause of the present anarchical proclivities of Indian youths, when he attributes them to the want of training of Hindu and

Religious teaching in schools and colleges.

Mussalman youths in the tenets of their respective religions. To teach religion to Hindu and Mussalman youths, the aid of competent pandits and maulvis should be availed of. Competent maulvis may be selected at the recommendation of Mussalmans. But Government will do well to consult Pandit Sasadhar Tarkachuramani as to the best means of instilling Hinduism into Hindu youths. The Pandit's invaluable treatise on Hinduism entitled "Dharmavakya" (religious exposition) may very profitably be appointed as a University text-book.

29. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 29th July asks Dr. Sunders, Superintendent of the Temple Medical School, Bankipur, to revise his orders issued recently regarding the hours of study and work in the college, which may seriously tell on the health of the students, and which have already led a number of students to get their names withdrawn from the 1st year class.

30. Referring to the complaint made by one Anukulchandra Sanyal in the *Bengalee* newspaper about Indian visitors to the Imperial Library being supplied with drinking water in unclean aluminium glasses while European visitors are supplied with it in clean crystal glasses, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 29th July expresses the hope that this difference in treatment will soon be done away with, and incidentally enquires when a permanent Librarian will be appointed to the Library.

31. In making an appeal to the Hindu public to come forward in right earnest to raise, without any delay, the required fund for the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's scheme of Hindu University, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 27th July says:—

It is a matter of no small distress that we Hindus have been left behind by the Muhammadans in the field of politics. But in this respect we have to depend on others; if it be the desire of the Government to give special privileges to Muhammadans and thus humiliate the Hindus, we are helpless. If the Government think that they are doing good to themselves as well as to this country by displeasing the majority in order to please the minority, let the idea be welcome to them. We will only say that they are wrong; by their action they are infringing the promises of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and giving unnecessary pain to the millions of the Hindu population so easy to be satisfied. The Hindus realise this humiliation, while the Muhammadans feel that Government exalt them by suppressing the Hindus. Our Viceroy Lord Hardinge knows too that by giving excessive rights to one community Government are subjecting the other to disabilities. Everybody knows this and still we are being humiliated in matters political. The Government think that their well-being lies in so doing and we the loyal Hindus do not deem it advisable to promote discontent by a more vigorous protest.

We are thus experiencing humiliation in the field of politics; but it is beyond our control. If, however, we lag behind the Muhammadans or any other Indian community in matters other than politics, the fault will surely be our own. We should show by our actions that in our anxiety to do good to our community we yield to none.

32. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 29th July says:—
On the 8th instant the report submitted by the committee of enquiry into the case of Brojendra Nath Dutta, a student of the Khulna zilla school, was read before a meeting of the school boarding committee. We have learnt from a trustworthy source that Mr. P. Mukerjee, Inspector of Schools, was present in the meeting. The extract of the proceedings of the meeting which has been supplied to us, does not, however, mention his name. It appears from this extract that the committee of enquiry has approved of the conduct of the headmaster and the Superintendent of the boarding, in relation to Brojendranath Dutta. The committee has also taken exception to the discussion of the matter in the *Khulnavasi*. We had, however, more serious complaint against the management of the school and the boarding, than the one relating to Brojendra. Did the committee of enquiry enquire into the complaint of keeping a maid servant in the boarding? If it did, what was its

BIHAR BANDHU,
July 29th, 1911.

BASUMATI,
July 29th, 1911.

HITVARTA,
July 27th, 1911.

KHULNAVASI,
July 29th, 1911.

finding? As regards the committee's opinion on the case of Brojendra, we shall not say anything for the present, for we are not in possession of the facts in connection with it. As regards the complaint that the matter was discussed in the *Khulnass*, we have to say that we waited for full one month and were afterwards induced by the earnest entreaties of a member of the committee of enquiry to discuss the matter publicly in the paper. We now see this very gentleman supporting the action of the headmaster and the Superintendent of the boarding.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

HITAVARTA,
July 27th, 1911.

33. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 27th July is not in favour of plague inoculation; for, with no pretensions to medical knowledge, it has no doubt, from the common sense point of view, that the poison which enters the body in the process of inoculation cannot but produce evil results. This being a question of life and death, the paper cannot be satisfied unless convinced by proofs of its being innocuous.

Similar is the case, continues the paper, with vaccination to prevent small-pox. Medical investigation has not been able to prove it quite a safe preventive, on the contrary by and by people are realizing its dangers. In England, as reported by Labh Shunkar Lakshmi Das Jai of Junagarh, compulsion having been withdrawn now vaccination is a matter of choice only. If this be true, here in India also the compulsion should be done away with.

When small-pox vaccination has proved ineffective after such a long experience, what grounds are there, asks the paper, for the Government of India to presume that the plague inoculation will not be so? And is it wise, in the absence of such proof, to apply pressure on or advise the people to submit to inoculation?

The paper appeals for reconsideration of their views to those Indians also who are endeavouring to popularize plague inoculation with the object of doing good to the country.

HITAVARTA,
July 27th, 1911.

34. Criticising the action of the Madras Government in the Palghat Municipal case, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 27th July remarks that, to give the name of Local Self-Government to the municipalities of India which are not allowed to exercise freely the little power they possess in managing even their purely internal affairs without unnecessary interference by the Government, is simply a misuse of the phrase.

JASOHAR,
July 29th, 1911.

35. A correspondent of the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 29th July says that what is wanted for improving the condition of the Kapotaksha and Betna rivers in the Jessore district is not dredging or anything of the kind, but prevention of steeping of jute in them. It is hoped that in this matter the District Magistrate of Jessore will follow the example of the Subdivisional Officer of Jhenidah by issuing an order against steeping of jute under section 144. Considering that the population of the Jessore district is gradually decreasing, it should be the duty of public men to urge on the Government the necessity of improving the sanitation of the district, instead of keeping themselves engaged in such things as celebration of the Coronation and the like.

(g)—Railways and Communications including Canals and Irrigation.

SANJIVANI,
July 27th, 1911.

36. A respectable man writes in a newspaper, says the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 27th July, to say that his servant had to pay annas 5 and pies 3 as bribe to certain railway servants for having a package booked, for which the fare charged was only annas 10. It is a well known fact that railway servants make good earnings by unfair means. Passengers having luggages with them cannot easily get them booked and so have almost invariably either to pay high

charges to coolies for carrying them to trains unbooked, or to oil the palms of the coolies, the booking clerk and the receipt clerk for getting them booked. Those who are not troubled with scruples about following the first method are indeed saved a lot of trouble that attend the process of getting luggages booked. Purchasing tickets also, is not unattended with difficulties. The rule is that passengers should enter by one door and pass out by another in buying tickets from the booking office. But the sentinel who stands at the latter door allows people to enter by it on receipt of bribes from them, so that people coming from opposite directions create a rush at the counter. In many places booking clerks take one pice extra for every ticket. At the Howrah station, the female booking clerks give great trouble to passengers. Very often they say that they have not small coins for giving changes to buyers of tickets. The attention of the railway authorities is drawn to the above complaints.

37. With a view to mitigating, writes the *Nihar* [Contai] of the 1st August, the dire consequences of the prevailing drought in this part of the country, we suggested last week that the water from the Suvarnarekha should be conducted through the Orissa Coast

Expediting irrigation for the preservation of the standing crop in the Midnapore district.

Canal and utilized to keep the standing crop alive, so long as the rains did not set in. The authorities are, we hear, making arrangements for irrigation in this manner. But unless the arrangements are hurried through they will be useless after a few days. We therefore request the authorities to expedite the matter as much as possible.

38. Noticing the unruly drunkenness of Sergeant L. C. Neill of the Howrah Railway Station, against whom a case is proceeding on that account in Howrah Subdivisional Magistrate's Court, the *Bara Basar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 29th July hopes that the case will be tried with all care and attention, for such scandals on a railway station cause apprehension not only to railway employees at the station but to the passengers as well.

Sergeant Neill's case.

NIHAR,
Aug. 1st, 1911

BARA BASAR GAZETTE,
July 29th, 1911.

(h) — General.

39. Referring to the increase of the salaries of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 27th July says that the salaries of Assistant Surgeons should be increased next. There can be no difference of opinion that Assistant Surgeons are very inadequately paid considering the high qualifications they possess.

The prospects of Assistant Surgeons.

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA-O-ANANDA BASAR PATRIKA,
July 27th, 1911.

40. The *Bara Basar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 29th July commends the liberality of Government for the payment of Rs. 2,500 to the widow of Diwan Uttamchand who died while on duty in the earthquake of 1909 in the North-West Frontier Province and the grant of revenue-free land to the deceased's son in the Jamrud Canal Division.

Government liberality praised.

BARA BASAR GAZETTE,
July 29th, 1911.

41. A ministerial apprentice, who has been turned out with others, in consequence of the recent increase in the pay of ministerial officers, writes to the *Hitavadi* of the 28th July from Dinajpur to complain that this means a serious hardship to the poor apprentices, most of whom have served for five or six years in expectation of obtaining permanent appointment, and being above 25 have no hope of getting into Government service. Will not Government do something for these poor men?

A complaint of an apprentice.

HITAVADI,
July 28th, 1911.

42. Referring to the prayer of the Mussalmans of Delhi and to the resolution passed by the Nadia Ettefak Islam Sabha regarding separate representation for Mussalmans on District and Municipal Boards, the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 28th July writes as follows:—

Separate representation for Mussalmans.

MOSELM HITASHI,
July 28th, 1911.

Without separate representation, Mussalmans will never get opportunities to sit on District and Municipal Boards. We beg to draw the attention of the gracious Government to the matter.

2^d PARGANAS VARTA-
VANA.
Aug. 1st, 1911.

43. Referring to the appointment of Rai Nriya Gopal Basu Bahadur as officiating Accountant-General, Bengal, the 24th Parganas Vartavaha [Bhawanipur] of the 1st August says that it is almost for the first time that a Bengali has got this high post. Mr. Manmathanath Bhattacharyya had been appointed Accountant-General, Punjab, but unfortunately he died within a week of his appointment.

NAYAK,
July 28th, 1911.

44. The Nayak [Calcutta] of the 28th July thanks the Government for appointing Mr. Nriya Gopal Basu to officiate for Mr. G. H. Wilkins as Accountant-General, Bengal.

SAMAY,
July 28th, 1911.

45. The Samay [Calcutta] of the 28th July refers to the rumour that Lord Hardinge is convinced that Lord Curzon created many unnecessary appointments such as various Inspector-Generalships and is therefore desirous of abolishing those posts, and remarks that His Excellency will have the sympathy of every sensible man in the undertaking.

MARWARI,
July 28th, 1911.

46. The Marwari [Calcutta] of the 28th July expresses satisfaction at the proposed abolition of certain appointments, with a view to reduce expenditure of the Government of India, because it will save so many Indians from becoming slaves.

SAMAY,
July 28th, 1911.

47. Referring to the announcement by a newspaper correspondent that the Government of India is considering how it can best give effect to the proposal for a larger employment of Indians in the higher grades of the public service, the Samay [Calcutta] of the 28th July remarks that the ability and competence of Indians is universally admitted, high officials as well as native princes having borne testimony to it. It is therefore to be hoped that no delay will be made in carrying this proposal into effect.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
July 27th, 1911.

48. The Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika [Calcutta] of the 27th July says that Mr. Duke has everywhere earned popularity by the innate amiability of his character. He has, moreover, the great qualification of being a Bengali scholar and able to speak Bengali as well as a native of the province.

SAMAY,
July 28th, 1911.

49. The Samay [Calcutta] of the 28th July says that the India newspaper holds Mr. Duke responsible for the Midnapore Conspiracy Case, which it calls a political blunder, as well as for the obnoxious Calcutta Police Bill. But let nobody suppose that he has failed on that account to win the regard of the public. On the contrary, he enjoys the respect and confidence of the educated community, and has reputation for plain-speaking and firmness. He won admiration everywhere as a public servant. His praise is still heard in Puri and Hooghly where he served as Magistrate long ago. Besides, he knows Bengal and the Bengalis well and can speak Bengali like any native of the province. The writer prays that he may occupy permanently the musnud of Bengal.

BASUMATI,
July 29th, 1911.

50. The Basumati [Calcutta] of the 29th July says that the officiating Lieutenant-Governor's statement in the Council, namely, that "I am sure the best efforts of all of us will be given to deal worthily and adequately with the measures before us," is reassuring. Mr. Duke is affable and sympathetic, and can speak Bengali like any native of the province. There are few officials in an equally favourable position for acquainting themselves with the feelings of the people. It is to be hoped that he will make a good use of this advantage.

HITAVADI,
July 28th, 1911.

51. Referring to the contemplated reduction of staff in the Opium Department, the Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 28th July enquires whether no provision will be made for those who have long served in that department.

HITAVADI,
July 28th, 1911.

52. With reference to the rumoured contemplation on the part of Government to impose a fresh tax as a solution of the opium difficulty, the Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the

28th July doubts whether the public will be able to bear a fresh imposition, and recommends that the Government should rather try to make the two ends meet by effecting retrenchments.

53. Referring to the Bengal Government's reply to the Hon'ble Rai Baikunta Nath Sen Bahadur's question about the rules for attaching thumb impressions to deeds for registration, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 27th

SANJIVANI,
July 27th, 1911.

The question of putting thumb impression.

July writes as follows:—

Whatever Government may think of it, it is a fact that respectable people in this country consider it derogatory to their honour to put thumb impressions on all documents for registration, while Europeans are not required to do so. We hope that Government will find its way to abolish this distinction.

54. An octogenarian village pensioner regrets that old, infirm and sightless as he is, he is unable to serve his sovereign in any way or even to go and see him on the occasion of his impending visit to India and prays, on behalf of all old pensioners, that His Imperial Majesty will commemorate his Indian visit by abolishing the income-tax on pensions, the sole means of subsistence of infirm people like himself.

PALLIVARTA,
July 28th, 1911.

The abolition of the income-tax on pensions.

55. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 22nd July learns from another newspaper that within the jurisdiction of some of the Branch Post Offices under the Raniganj Post Office in the Dinajpur District, money-order forms are sold to illiterate villagers at the rate of half an anna for each form, by people under the control of the Post Masters of those Branch offices. Very often respectable people fail to procure money-order forms on account of the prevalence of this practice. The Postal Department ought to make it known to all people that money-order forms are not sold like postage stamps. It is hoped that the authorities will take steps for punishing the culprits who have been deceiving the public in the above mentioned way.

JASOHAR,
July 22nd, 1911.

56. Referring to the proposed provision in the High Court Bill introduced into Parliament, empowering the Secretary of State for India to establish High Courts in this country, with the concurrence of the Govern-

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
July 29th, 1911.

The Parliamentary High Court Bill.

ment of India, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 29th July remarks that the old Supreme Court was directly subordinate to Parliament, and administered only Parliamentary statutes. That was why it was so independent. But the present High Court has to administer the laws framed by the Government of India and it is not, therefore, quite so independent as its predecessor. And if the Secretary of State be now vested with the power of creating High Courts, it will lose what independence it even now possesses, and will be practically reduced to the status of a Chief Court. It is a wonder how Anglo-Indians can be content with such High Courts.

III.—LEGISLATION.

57. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 28th July expresses astonishment and regret at the opposition offered by the Punjab Moslem League and the London Moslem League, to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill, which was so long receiving full support of the Musalman community. The All-India Moslem League assembled at Nagpur had, even before the introduction of Mr. Gokhale's Bill, prayed to Government for free and compulsory primary education. Now, exception is being taken to the Bill by some Musalmans on the ground that it advocates compulsion and proposes to levy an education rate. Compulsion, as it is proposed by Mr. Gokhale, has no factor of *sulum* in it. They are surely enemies of their country and community who want to keep the lower classes eternally steeped in darkness. Education will no doubt raise high aspirations in the minds of the lower classes, but that is more a thing to be desired than to be deplored.

MUHAMMADI,
July 28th, 1911.

Without compulsion it will be impossible to spread education amongst lower class Musalmans. From this consideration, continues the writer, we

would support even a severer form of compulsion than what Mr. Gokhale proposes. Mr. Syed Nabiulla, President of the All-India Moslem League at Nagpur, also expressed a similar opinion.

The tea-planters of Assam have opposed Mr. Gokhale's Bill. It is but natural that they should, for their business depends on illiterate coolies. But the arguments with which they have sought to support their position are ridiculous. Their first argument is that introduction of a system of free education will impoverish the Government. We do not want to hear of the Government's poverty. When Government raises crores of rupees for its own purposes, no White man raises a dissentient voice. If, however, Government cannot find sufficient money for making education compulsory, we would advise it to double the duties on wine, toddy, ganja, cigarette, cocaine and like injurious things. Again, when Mr. Gokhale has proposed to levy an education rate, the question of Government's cost cannot come in with much force. The lessons of history have been lost on those people who think that the lower classes can for ever be kept in darkness to minister to their comforts as Khansamas and Kitmutgars. Sooner or later the purpose of Mr. Gokhale's Bill is bound to be fulfilled. We request all people to consider what the thoughts of the lower classes will then be towards those whom sordid self-interest is now inducing to stand in the way of their progress.

Mr. Gokhale's Bill exempts from its operation all such boys as are required by their guardians for useful work at home. Such boys only will be brought under compulsion as spend their whole time in playing and mischief-making. To oppose Mr. Gokhale's Bill is, therefore, the height of folly.

The second argument adduced by the Assam planters in support of their position is that when the general public are not eager for primary education it will be unfair to saddle them with a taxation for its sake. How do the planters know that the general public are not eager for education? Besides this, why are efforts made to give technical education to people although the general public do not clamour for it? Why is a patient compelled to take medicine? Why are boys compelled by their parents to attend school and prepare their lessons? If these are justifiable, compulsory primary education also is equally justifiable. The prosperity of the country depends on the spread of education. This consideration as well as the consideration of our duty as men towards other men induces us to give our whole-hearted support to Mr. Gokhale's Bill.

We have, however, one thing to say in this connection. The Bill proposes to entrust local self-governing bodies with the power of carrying out its provisions. Under the circumstances, if Mussalmans do not get separate representation on District and Municipal Boards, the entire system of primary education will be controlled by Hindus alone, a state of things altogether undesirable.

JASOHAR,
July 30th, 1911.

58. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 30th July expresses astonishment at the opposition offered by the Punjab Moslem League and the Right Hon'ble Mr. Amir Ali, to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill, in the face of the strong support that the Bill is receiving from the Mussalmans in general. Compulsory primary education will benefit the Musalman community more than the Hindu community. It is hoped that the opinions of isolated persons or associations will not be considered by the authorities as worthy of greater consideration than the opinion of the general public in the matter.

JAGARAN,
July 30th, 1911.

59. Referring to the Elementary Education Bill, the *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 30th July says:—There can be no doubt that the more the people of a country become educated the better for the country. But in our country the cultivating classes are so abjectly poor that they suffer intensely from want of food, want of clothes, and want of medicines. They need first of all to be saved from the want of these prime necessities of life, and then alone can the question of their education be properly raised. To compel them to send their children to schools in their present condition will be to increase their sufferings.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
July 28th, 1911.

60. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 28th July writes:—

Mr. Gokhale's Bill.

In connexion with the recent meeting at the new Ripon College Buildings on Harrison Road

to support Mr. Gokhale's Bill, we notice that this subject of legislation is being discussed on all sides and is receiving universal support. There is in fact no difference of opinion as to the urgent necessity for extending education among the masses of the Indian population.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

61. The *Bara Bazar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 29th July is of opinion that the country will be greatly benefited if the Indian Government follow the example of the Faridkot State in prohibiting the use of intoxicants by school boys.
An example for the Indian Government. BARABAZAR GAZETTE.
July 29th, 1911.
62. To the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 31st July the news of the annexation of Naurangpur and Gudari Talluqas to the State of Jaipur sound strange in the present age.
Annexation of Talluqas to Jaipur State. HINDI BANGAVASI.
July 31st, 1911.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

63. What can be greater praise, says the *Tirhut Samachar* [Muzaffarpur] of the 27th July, for famine administration in the United Provinces than that there were only eleven deaths from starvation during the period of its occurrence in 1907-1908 as reported by Mr. Montagu in reply to a question in the Parliament?
Famine administration in the United Provinces. TIRHUT SAMACHAR.
July 27th, 1911.
64. In continuing its article on "Scarcity in India" from its last issue *vide* page 928 of the Report on Newspapers for the week ending the 29th July 1911, the *Marwari* [Calcutta] of the 28th July considers exchange causing loss to Indians who have besides learnt a life of luxury from the Westerns who are a luxurious race. The increase of population being one of the causes of scarcity, is disposed of by the statement that the population has increased by only seven per cent. compared with 20 per cent. in America, and there had been 19 million deaths in the decade ending 1900.
"Scarcity in India". MARWARI.
July 28th, 1911.
- The paper then deals with other causes which are causing Indians ruin such as disease, recurring droughts etc. In considering the remedies, the paper points out the stoppage of the export of raw materials, protective duties on imports, encouragement of *swadeshi* manufactures etc. The Government is said to be doing its best for the well-being of the people but the latter also should stand on their own legs and devise means of ameliorating their condition.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

65. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 28th July writes:—
"Stray thoughts by the Ochter-
lony Monument." SULABH SAMACHAR.
July 28th, 1911.
- Had Vedavyas known that his *Gita* would be utilized in aid of the *swadeshi* agitation, he would have insisted on Sri Krishna adding a few chapters to suit present exigencies. This omission on his part has, however, been rectified by the right of mending the text and commenting on it at discretion which has been freely exercised by all and sundry. It is thus that we find the *Gita*, which upholds the eternal religion, which favours a face to face battle, and encourages selfless philanthropy, being used now to advocate and praise assassination, sedition, and like things. When will the pandit community awake to the danger lurking in this perversion of their sacred book? How is it that fathers and brothers, lost in a futile dream of a free India, contemplate with indifference the sight of young boys, on whom their hopes of the future

should rest, being introduced to false versions of the teachings of the *Gita* regarding rebellion? When will the Bengalis awake to the necessity of controlling and disciplining their boys? But perhaps these appeals will go for nothing now, when it has become the fashion to praise sedition and social anarchy. Think of the sheer madness of the idea of frail boys in leading strings, attempting to subvert the British Raj without any command whatever of arms, accoutrements and the like. This land of old gave birth to Buddha and Chaitanya, and lighted the torch of an ideal civilization for the benefit of humanity. And what are its people now doing? The thought is too bitter even for tears.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
July 28th, 1911.

66. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 28th July writes:—

The Marquis of Crewe.

We are sorry to hear that the Marquis of Crewe is not yet quite restored to health. Educated India looks forward to his Lordship's visit to these shores next winter with the same expectancy with which the masses generally await the day of the King Emperor's auspicious crowning at Delhi. Many educated men confidently expect no end of good to ensue if once the Secretary of State looks at things with his own eyes here. We pray to God that their hopes may be fulfilled.

SANJIVANI,
July 27th, 1911.

67. Referring to the outrageous manner in which Mr. Asquith was

Interruption to Mr. Asquith's speech.

recently prevented from delivering his speech in the House of Commons, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 27th July writes as follows:—

The best men of England are elected to the House of Commons. If the character of English civilization is to be judged by their conduct, we pray that this country may be saved from the influence of that civilization.

HITAVADI,
July 28th, 1911.

68. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 28th July remarks:—

Scandalous scene in Parliament.

The scandalous scene that was witnessed in the House of Commons on the 24th instant, when Mr. Asquith was unable to make himself heard on account of unseemly and vociferous interruptions of the Unionists, is such as to make even uncivilized people like ourselves hang down our heads for shame. It is long since such a scene was witnessed in Parliament. It now remains to be seen how our Anglo-Indian contemporaries defend this outrageous conduct of the Unionist members.

BHARAT MITRA,
July 29th, 1911.

69. Referring to the obstructions offered to Mr. Asquith in the House of

Disorder in Parliament.

Commons in delivering his speech on the Veto Bill on the 24th instant, by Lord Halsbury's party, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 29th July asks if those who considered the Indians as unfit for Self-Government when the Surat Congress was dissolved, will now call the Englishmen fit for the same.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Aug. 2nd, 1911.

70. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 2nd August expresses its

Mr. Montagu's pronouncement is Parliament.

entire concurrence with the opinion expressed by Mr. Montagu in his Budget Speech, on the mischievousness of prestige in the Indian administration, especially in these days of enlightenment, and expresses the hope that the Indian officials will act in the spirit enjoined by Mr. Montagu. The attempt to uphold an error merely from considerations of prestige is surely unpardonable. The paper equally endorses Mr. Montagu's views on the political unrest.

SANJIVANI,
July 27th, 1911.

71. The medals, writes the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 27th July, that

Delhi Darbar Medals.

will be presented to all princes and noblemen in India, on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar, will be struck in Persian character. Very few people in India know Persian. Will the use of such a language on the medals serve the purpose for which they will be given?

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Aug. 2nd, 1911.

72. Referring to the announcement made by the *Lahore Tribune* that the

Inscription on the Coronation Medals.

inscription on the coronation medals will be in Persian, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of 2nd August remarks that the Hindus will certainly feel aggrieved at the slight thus shown for their sacred language, a language which is held in esteem by 210 millions of Hindus and the majority of the feudatory princes, and expresses the hope that the inscription will be both in Sanskrit and Persian.

73. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 29th July says that the medals which will be presented to princes and noblemen on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar should be struck in some current Indian language instead of in Persian, as proposed.

The Delhi Durbar Medal.

JASOHAR,
July 29th, 1911.

74. Learning that the medals to be awarded at the occasion of the Delhi Durbar will bear inscriptions in Persian only, the *Mithila Mitra* [Darbhanga] of the 29th does not understand why Hindi has been discarded, and asks if there is none who can inform the Government that the foremost vernacular of India is Hindi.

Hindi ignored.

MITHILA MITRA,
July 29th, 1911.

75. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 31st July writes:—

Durbar medals for children.

Tiny Durbar medals are being struck for school children. It was proposed that one side of the medals would bear an inscription in English, while the other side in Hindi. News has, however, been received that the Persian has replaced Devanagari; well, the authorities have been so pleased.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
July 31st, 1911.

76. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 31st July wishes that the rumour published by the *Capital* that His Majesty will annul the Partition and appoint Sir John Hewett to be the first Governor of the United Bengal, may turn out to be true.

His Majesty to unite the two Bengals.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
July 31st, 1911.

77. Referring to the Simla telegram which stated that the Government of India is highly anxious to please her subjects on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar but owing to the fall of revenue from opium, and in the view of the impending scarcity, she will not be able to spend much for this purpose, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 31st July asks if the report is true and if there is any such means by which people can be satisfied without any expenditure.

The question of making the Indian subjects happy.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
July 31st, 1911.

78. At the conclusion of a lengthy correspondence published in the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 28th July, in which the Hindu opposition to cow-slaughter is elaborately and rancorously dealt with, the writer, Muhammadiuddin Ahammad of Gaibanda, Rangpur, writes as follows with reference to Mr. Jaswalla's intended petition to the King-Emperor on the question of cow-slaughter:—

Mr. Jaswalla's petition and the duty of Mussalmans.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
July 28th, 1911.

Merciful Allah and his prophet have in the books Majid and Hadis and Sharif enjoined us to slaughter cows. Cow-slaughter forms a part and parcel of our religion. But by malice and *aid* our Hindu brethren have become prepared to put a stop to it. Seven crores of Mussalmans live in India, so that if a petition signed by five crores of Hindus and Parsis is submitted to His Majesty against cow-killing, why should not a petition signed by as many Mussalmans be also submitted in its favour? Should not our Emperor be approached with a prayer not to prohibit cow-killing which is approved by our religion? We hope that our Mussalman brethren will bestir themselves in the matter, and set up an agitation over it.

79. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 31st July says that the *Englishman's* suggestion of holding a Durbar in each and every village of India on the day of Coronation at Delhi is very funny, and asks if anybody will care to consider it.

A funny suggestion.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
July 31st, 1911.

80. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 2nd August remarks that Mr. Frederick Harison is right in designating Lord Curzon's Partition scheme as an unpardonable administrative blunder, and hopes that his expectations of expansion of Self-Government etc., from the Sovereign's Indian visit will be realized.

Mr. Frederick Harison on the Royal visit.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
July 12th, 1911.

81. The *Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 28th July remarks that every Indian will be sorry to learn that the feudatory princes of India, who are, as it were, the pillars of the British Empire, were accorded less honour in England, at the Coronation, than even petty European kings, such as those of Servia, Montenegro and Bulgaria. Nay, no Government sentry was stationed at the door of the house in which they were accommodated. The authorities of the India Office are to blame for this scant courtesy shown to the Indian princes,

The treatment of Indian princes at the Coronation.

HITAVADI,
July 28th, 1911.

because it was to them that was entrusted the charge of entertaining those chiefs.

ALPANCH,
July 8th, 1911.

82. Referring to the lecture delivered by His Highness Sir Aga Khan at the Crystal Palace on the 7th July, the *Alpanch* [Bankipur] of the 28th July approves of the views of His Highness that no social league can exist in India in the absence of an influential, powerful and liberal leader, and so he proposes that a member of the Royal family should, apart from the political responsibilities, settle in India making her his home, with his royal honours and grandeur, and mixing with the Indians should make their tie stronger with the British Government, and that like other high officials he should from time to time go to England and return with fresh ideas for the advancement of the Indians. The paper is at a loss to understand why the proposal should cause the *Statesman* such disagreeable surprise.

Royalty to rule India.

BHARAT MITRA,
July 15th, 1911.

83. Referring to the gift of £ 8,000 by the Maharaja of Gwalior in England, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 29th July regrets that the Maharaja is ignorant of the saying in this country that 'medicine is of little use to a man who is hale and hearty. It is meant for the sick only. Feed the poor, therefore, and do not give money to one who is already rich'. Seeing that famine is imminent in this country, the gift if made in India would have relieved many a needy person.

Misplaced charity.

SANJIVANI,
July 17th, 1911.

84. Referring to the bankruptcy of Messrs. Haridas Gopalkrishna Shaha and Messrs. Bhairav Chandra Khetra Mohan Shaha of Narayangunj; with liabilities amounting to 7 lakhs of rupees, and also to the bankruptcy of Messrs. Ram Chandra Nian Chandra Shaha of the same place, with liabilities amounting to more than three lakhs of rupees, a correspondent of the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 27th July prays to the Government for appointing a commission, composed of official and non-official members, to enquire into the circumstances that led to bankruptcy of the above firms which used to deal in hundis. Unless this is done, anyone may at any time issue hundis for 4 or 5 lakhs of rupees and then stop payment within four or five days. It is believed that the Narayangunj public association will petition the Government in the matter.

Bankruptcy of certain firms at Narayangunj.

HITVARTA,
July 27th, 1911.

85. Commenting on the proposed International Congress and its aim and objects, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 27th July, says that so long as the Christians of Europe look upon other nations as uncivilized and barbarous, union between the East and the West is hardly possible. The Congress will have done some good to the world only if it succeeds in making the conceited Europeans realize that they are in delusion.

The proposed International Congress.

NIHAR,
July 28th, 1911.

86. *Anent* the proposal to hold a *swadeshi mela* on the ensuing boycott anniversary day, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 26th July writes as follows:—

The proposed *swadeshi mela*.

Preparations for holding the boycott *mela* are in full swing. The mind knows everything and we know the mind of the organizers of the *mela*. We, therefore, say to them, if you have courage, sound the trumpet of boycott clearly and openly, and Government, if it thinks proper, will again stop the trumpet call. But if you have not the courage, keep quiet. It is foolish on your part to try to hoodwink the English people, who govern half the world, in a political game. Do not try to palm yourself off as inoffensive people. You spoil the masses and madden young men, but cannot maintain your position to the last. The result comes to be that the simple-minded sons of poor men are left to suffer the consequences of your folly. We hear that Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee has advised the students of the Ripon College not to attend the *mela*. If so, he has done wisely. You can do whatever you like for the sake of your hobby or in the interest of your profession, but pray do not spoil the boys. Now that Babu Surendra Nath has advised students not to attend the *mela*, can it not be inferred that the *swadeshi mela* will be not merely a *mela* but a political move as well. It will be held on the 7th August, its organizers are the same people as promulgated the boycott, and it will be a *swadeshi mela*. There will, moreover, be provision for amusements in it. Under the circumstances will it be possible to keep students away from it?

87. Referring to the proposal to hold a *swadeshi mela* in Calcutta on the 7th August, the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 28th July says:—

MUHAMMADI,
July 28th, 1911.

The proposed *swadeshi mela* in Calcutta. We are in favour of honest *swadeshiism* which seeks merely to encourage the arts and industries of the country. But we are opposed to that form of *swadeshiism* which aims at the fulfilment of some political purpose and is based on malice against the Government or the English people. We are glad that the leaders of Hindu public opinion have at last given up boycott and decided to hold a purely *swadeshi mela*. We are, however, extremely sorry that arrangements are being made for holding *nautch* and other immoral entertainments in the *mela*.

88. In its leading article the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 31st July deplors the indifference of the Indians towards spiritual progress as well as their material advancement. Irreligiousness brings on them the distress of famine, and poverty makes them more and more sinful. In fact poverty and sin are acting and reacting on each other.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
July 31st, 1911.

India's Industrial need. Endeavours should therefore be made, advises the paper, to make India independent of foreign countries for the articles of daily use, and the industry which demands attention more than any is the textile.

Describing the enormousness of the spinning and weaving industry of England, the journal says that the mill enterprise of India, notably of Bombay, though not unsatisfactory by itself is like a drop in the ocean when compared to its unapproachable rival, Manchester.

In its opinion it is highly desirable that India should be able to manufacture her own machineries instead of importing them from foreign countries, for in that case the mills and factories will grow in this country with great speed, providing livelihood to the needy without spoiling his caste (by foreign travel). But this is not possible without advancement in scientific education, for which there is no suitable arrangement.

Referring to the views expressed by Lord Morley, when Secretary of State for India, that increase in the cultivation of cotton is apprehended to injure the production of food-grains, the journal advises the people of this country to so manage as to improve the cultivation of cotton without prejudice to the food crops.

89. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 29th July supports the suggestions of Kartar Singh Ahluvalia that the major portion of the expenditure incurred every year in celebrating the Ramlila show should be diverted to work of national improvement, and of one Nandlal who says in the columns of the *Punjabi* of the 20th July that Muhammadans should not be employed in preparing fire works for the Ramlila as they profess a different religion and look on the Ramlila as a mockery.

BHARAT MITRA,
July 29th, 1911.

90. The *Marwari* [Calcutta] of the 28th July says that those who are against the appointment of Mr. R. Macdonald as President of the coming Congress are rightly indignant at the proposal of his appointment, on the ground of his denouncing the Indians in his book on India.

MARWARI,
July 28th, 1911.

91. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 29th July looks upon Mr. Gokhale's political demands, as formulated in his essay entitled "The Orient and the Occident in India," namely, representative government,—in the fullest measure, the administration of India by a superior order of Englishmen instead of the present mediocrities, and equal treatment for Englishmen and Indians, so that the latter may not feel the sting of inferiority, as too large and, therefore, not likely to be conceded by Government. Mr. Gokhale's ideals will never be realised without a thorough change in the life and aspiration of Indians based on the principle of self-renunciation.

BASUMATI,
July 29th, 1911.

92. Referring to the project of constructing a grand mosque in London under the patronage of the Sultan of Turkey, the Shah of Persia, His Highness Sir Aga Khan,

ALFANCH,
July 28th, 1911.

Mr. Amir Ali and other gentlemen, the *Alpanch* [Bankipur] of the 28th July says:—

India having closer connection with London than other countries, all the other Muhammadans of India should take part in it with best of zeal, energy and a high aim. It is altogether wrong to consider the construction of a mosque in London as a pious act pure and simple. But it will pave the way to such secular amelioration as no one can even dream of today.

MUSLIM HITSAT,
July 28th, 1911.

93. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 28th July says that as Bengal is the motherland and Bengali the mother tongue of Bengali Musalmans it is necessary that their religious books should be translated into Bengali.

"Bengali Musalmans and Bengali literature."

Again, there is the erroneous notion prevalent on all sides that there is no authentic history of India. This notion requires to be dispelled and a correct history of the Musalman period of Indian history prepared from the writings of the many learned historians that adorned the courts of the Pathan and Moghul rulers of the country. It is now known to many people that alien historians have, through sheer malice and racial prejudice, given the blackest colour to the characters of certain Musalman emperors of India and their writings are characterized by falsehood, exaggeration and perversion of facts. The study of the histories written by such historians is extremely injurious to Musalman boys. It is said that Emperor Jahangir was a hard drunkard. But a biography of the Emperor in Persian says that he was a very pious man and prohibited the sale of wine within his dominion. In his well-known work on the history of India entitled *Twarikh-e-Hind* Abdar Rahaman also has said that of the twelve great deeds of Jahangir one was the prohibition of sale of wine within his territory. It is a pity that prejudiced alien historians have not shrunk from trying to blacken the character of such an Emperor by calling him a drunkard without the least evidence and authority. Similarly, heaps of abuse have been piled on the hallowed character of Emperor Aurangzebe without any authority or justification. It is a matter of great regret that Bengali Musalmans pay no heed to this matter, and the ideas of their children about Musalman Emperors are thus allowed to be perverted by the study of false history. If educated Musalmans take to translating Persian works on Indian history into Bengali, then this deplorable state of things may soon be brought to an end by revealing to the public the saintly characters of those Emperors. One will not have to go far for proof of this. Every one knows what a heinous and devilish character alien historians ascribe to Nawab Seraj-ud-dowla. But this unfortunate Nawab has been ably and effectively defended by Babu Akshay Kumar Maitra, on evidence based on Persian books on history, and a proper estimation of his saintly character has at last been placed before the public. For this service to the memory of Seraj-ud-dowla the Musalman community will for ever remain grateful to Akshay Babu. It is a pity that the case of the Nawab did not find a Musalman defender. The attention of all educated Musalman writers in Bengal is drawn to the matter.

BHARAT MITRA,
July 29th, 1911.

94. In continuing its article on Hindus and Muhammadans the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 29th July reviews the action of the late Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and his conversion from his previous conviction, which

The Hindu Moslem problem of India. resulted in his starting the anti-Congress movement certainly at the instigation of the authorities at the time. It then passes on to the impetus given to the Muhammadans by Lord Curzon, who smarting under the intelligence and political capacity of the Bengalis made use of that double-edged weapon, the Partition, which weakened the power of the Hindus on the one hand and laid a heavy burden of obligation on the Musalmans on the other. The Musalmans being thus duped by the crooked policy of Lord Curzon began to oppose the *swadeshi* movement in the country. Then came Lord Minto who received a deputation of the Muhammadan clique of Aligarh, composed mostly of the Shias which was alarmed at the sight of its educated youth catching the fire of the above movement. The representatives of the Moghul dynasty and Nawab Syed Muhammad of Madras, however, did not join the deputation in spite of a hundred thousand entreaties. Lord Minto not only sympathised with the deputation but admitted, unfortunately, their political importance, and

thus confirmed the policy of Lord Dufferin inaugurated by him two decades before.

The paper then criticises the speech of Sir Agha Khan delivered in the Crystal Palace the other day, by attacking his statement about the English Government inheriting the sovereignty of Bengal and India from the Muhammadans, which it says was purposely made to throw dust into the eyes of those unacquainted with history, and cites the incidents of the Mutiny and the Wahabi conspiracy to subvert the British Government in support of its contention.

95. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 29th July endorses the views of the Journal "Hospital" of England which, being an advocate of cremation, is not satisfied with the

Cremation in England.

number of cremations last year and suggests that the members of the Royal family should set an example in this matter.

96. *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 30th July writes as follows:—

Long live the Mohunbagan team!

Indians can hold their own against Englishmen in every walk of art and science, in every learned profession, and in the higher grades of the public service. Among sports, in cricket, Prince Ranjit Singh and the Bombay team have beaten Englishmen on their own ground. It only remained for Indians to beat Englishmen in that peculiarly English sport, the football. It thrills every Indian with joy to learn of the victory of the Mohunbagan team over English soldiers in the Challenge Shield competition. It thrills every Indian with joy and pride to know that rice-eating, malaria-ridden, barefooted Bengalis have got the better of beef-eating, Herculean, booted John Bull in that peculiarly English sport. Never before was there witnessed such universal demonstration of joy, men and women alike sharing it and demonstrating it by showering of flowers, embraces, shouts, whoops, screams and even dances.

This victory carries two important lessons with it. The first of these lessons is that the rice-eating Bengali is capable of learning everything to perfection and beating even his teachers. Teach him warfare and he will prove as clever and as indomitable as the Japanese. The second lesson is the magnanimous equanimity of the Englishman. Amid the taunts and jeers of exultant Bengali youths Englishmen, even at the bitter hour of defeat, never lost for a moment their equanimity, nay, had the generosity to express their admiration for their conquerors, to take them up on their shoulders and dance in glee, so that everyone could see why the English are the rulers of India. May the English be victorious! Would that they showed the same equanimity in the work of administration that they have shown in sport!

97. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 28th July writes:—

"Prosperity of India under British Rule."

Our newspapers now-a-days are generally too prone to indulge in abuse of individuals and Government, because abuse pays. Government specially finds its good points wholly ignored by these papers, with the result that occasionally feelings of discontent are generated in a section of the public mind against it. It is the duty of every patriot to work against this evil, and we shall try to show how India has gained under British Rule.

The growth of agriculture and commerce is the best sign of a country's prosperity; when cultivation and commerce increase the population also increases in number and wealth. During the last ten years India has passed through a succession of calamities like the plague and famine, which have destroyed many lives. Census figures show that the rate of increase of the population has dwindled from 10 to 5 per cent; this may not be satisfactory, but it nevertheless is a testimony to the good government of the land under the British. For a large reduction in the population may well have been expected because of the disastrous famines of 1897-99 and of the outbreak of plague which was almost synchronous. But to British Rule, and to British Rule alone, we owe it that these calamities instead of reducing the population absolutely have only resulted in a reduced rate of growth. Calamities after all are inevitable, and it is the part of good government to reduce their effects as much as possible. This the British Government has done and is still doing.

BHARAT MITRA,
July 29th, 1911.

NAYAK,
July 30th, 1911.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
July 28th, 1911.

Then again, during the past ten years the cultivated area has risen from 59 crores and 10 lakhs of bighas in 1901 to 65,80,000 (sic) bighas in 1909. Comment on these figures is needless. And not only is the area of cultivation increasing, but cultivation is being made more and more independent of a capricious rainfall by the construction of canals. Here again the progress made during the decade may be illustrated by figures. In 1901 the irrigated area was 9 crores of bighas of land, and for 1909 the figures were 12 crores and 60 lakhs of bighas. Experience proves that the outturn of crops on artificially irrigated lands is twice that on ordinary ones. So the good effect of these public works is heightened. And be it remembered that the outlay for these works has been met not from revenue, but from money borrowed in England at cheaper rates of interest.

And the efforts of Government to improve agriculture are not confined to irrigation alone. It keeps up special departments for improving the breed of cattle and for popularising scientific methods of agriculture among the masses.

Furthermore, the value of agricultural produce has been considerably augmented by the improvement of land and water communications which the British Government has effected. This has brought about a considerable rise in exports and imports. Ten years ago, 13½ crores of rupees worth of rice was exported, whereas last year the value rose to 22½ crores of rupees. Similar figures may be quoted for jute, cotton and other agricultural produce. And that this growth in trade has not been without its effect on the ryot is shown by the rise in his standard of comfort, betokened by the growing use of umbrellas, cooking utensils made of metal, better clothing, gold ornaments etc.

BASUMATI,
July 29th, 1911.

98. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 29th July enters an indignant protest against the advice given by Babu Nilambar Mukherjee to each youth to adopt, if self-restraint be impossible, "scientific and legal appliances for harmless prevention of conception necessitated by his circumstances" as a remedy against poverty. Now, does Nilambar Babu know what straits France has brought herself to by the adoption of this Malthusian principle? Is he sure that check upon population, in the present circumstances, will be for the good of the country? Is not a poor home often a cradle of genius? Are not poor parents bringing up a troop of children at immense self-denial to be accounted as heroes? Finally, are religion and law the last word in sociology and has religion no binding force upon society at all?

HITAVADI,
July 26th, 1911.

99. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 28th July remarks that the pledge exacted by Dr. Ashutosh Mukerjee and Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, from students not to marry under 25 nor to accept brides under sixteen, is nothing short of scandalous. Do they expect that this pledge will be observed any more than the *swadeshi* vow, which is, by the way, a lighter one? How many parents will be able to keep their daughters unmarried until 16? And have not youths, in this country, to marry at the bidding of their parents? Do these leaders intend to encourage refractoriness on the part of Indian youths who have already but little respect for parents and elders? It is to be regretted that Babus Surendra Nath and Ashutosh should encourage, and lend their countenance to, a pretender like Keshavdev Sastri in this connection.

URIYA PAPERS.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 22nd, 1911.

100. A student of the 2nd year class of the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, Dasarathi Sur Deo by name, has published a letter in the *Star of Utkal* blaming the leaders of Orissa for not moving Government to open a B. Sc. class in connection with the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 22nd July severely criticises the erroneous statements of the writer, remarks that it is quite unbecoming on the part of a student thus to blame his superiors, and

invites the attention of the College authorities to take notice of the writer's conduct.

101. Referring to certain discussions in a meeting of the Orissa Land-

Comment on certain alterations
in the Orissa Tenancy Bill.

holders' Association held on the 9th July, on certain alterations to be made in the Orissa Tenancy Bill prepared by Mr. Maddox, the late Settlement

Officer of Orissa, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 22nd July observes that these alterations chiefly relate to *sarba sadharan* lands. It is proposed to empower the Collectors to oust the zamindars from possession of tanks, topes, etc., which, during the revision settlement, the Assistant Settlement Officers have forcibly entered as *sarba sadharan* lands, over and above the pasture lands, cremation grounds and paths which were entered as such in the last settlement. The editor says that it is quite improper to enter as *sarba sadharan* those tanks and topes which have been either dug out or planted at the expense of zamindars, for neither the Government nor the raiyats ever spent a pie on such improvements. Again, to enter without the consent of the landlord certain lands as *sarba sadharan* and then to bring him under the legal necessity of suing to set aside such entry after dispossession by the Collector within a certain period of time, is a procedure which appears to be very unreasonable and improper.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 22nd, 1911.

102. A correspondent calling himself a "Raiyat" writes in the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 22nd July to the

Criticism on revision settlement
records.

following effect:—

Whatever is said against revision settlement, since it has begun in Orissa, is regarded by Government as coming from interested people. Whether the revision settlement is made for the purpose of realising fresh revenue with the expiry of the 30 years' term of the last settlement and for the maintenance of records, or with a view to benefit the people is known to the gods. But if the latter be the intention, it must be said that the Government is quite unaware of the actual state of things. The *khatians* granted to the raiyats do not record the boundary of lands, but they show only the plot numbers, although the Calcutta High Court has held in a certain case to the effect that the boundaries of different plots are of the greatest importance. Even the plot numbers are not always legible. Whenever any plot of land is recorded in the name of an under-raiyat its plot number is not given in the raiyat's copy of the *khatian*. He is referred to the under-raiyat's *khata* in his copy. Under this state of things, it is not known what good purpose will be served by giving merely a copy of the *khatian* to the raiyats.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 22nd, 1911.

103. A correspondent of the *Utkaldipika* [Calcutta] of the 22nd July, calling himself an inhabitant of Gurjats, suggests to the Commissioner of the Orissa Division that instead

Award of third grade junior
scholarships.

of awarding three third grade junior scholarships

to the High English Schools of Cuttack and Dhenkanal, it would be better to award one such scholarship to the two High English Schools, one at Dhenkanal and the other at Bamra. If such were the case it would be a fair competition. Under the present arrangements it is very scarcely that either the Dhenkanal or the Bamra High English School wins a scholarship.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 22nd, 1911.

104. The Editor of the *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 22nd July reports

A railway complaint.

that on the 9th idem, while the fast passenger train of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was passing

from Howrah to Puri, a young Ticket Collector of a blackish countenance, entered third class carriage No. 1369 D at Machada station and threatened to charge excess fare from 3 out of 6 passengers going to Soro, none of whom had more than 10 seers of luggage, and thereby realized from them 11 annas and 6 pies. The names of the passengers who had thus to pay to the ticket Collector are Jadu Raut and Baidyanth Mahanti of Momarapur, and Govinda Ballabh Ray of Kedarpur.

UTKALBARTA,
July 22nd, 1911.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE;

The 5th August 1911.

B. S. Press—6-8-1911—211X—102—G. A.

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REPORT (PART II)
ON
NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 5th August 1911.

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REPORT (PART II)

NATIVE-OWNED ENTERPRISES IN CANADA

West ending 1911

1911

1. The following table shows the number of native-owned enterprises in Canada, by province, for the year 1911.

2. The following table shows the number of native-owned enterprises in Canada, by province, for the year 1911.

3. The following table shows the number of native-owned enterprises in Canada, by province, for the year 1911.

4. The following table shows the number of native-owned enterprises in Canada, by province, for the year 1911.

5. The following table shows the number of native-owned enterprises in Canada, by province, for the year 1911.

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7. The following table shows the number of native-owned enterprises in Canada, by province, for the year 1911.

8. The following table shows the number of native-owned enterprises in Canada, by province, for the year 1911.

9. The following table shows the number of native-owned enterprises in Canada, by province, for the year 1911.

**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1911.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Basar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 47, Brahmin	3,000
2	"Bihar Herald"	Patna	Weekly	Manmotho Nath Roy	600
3	"Biharee"	Bankipore	Do.	Sihya Sankar Sahai, zamindar and pleader of criminal court, Patna.	700
4	"Bengalee"	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy.	About 6,500
5	"Bihar"	Patna	Monthly	Bai Bahadur Gajadhar Parshad, Kayastha, pleader, age 62.	300
6	"Hindoo Patriot"	Calcutta	Daily	Prish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 43, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributes.	700
7	"Indian Echo"	Ditto	Weekly	Kunju Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha...	600
8	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Do.	Kesab Chandra Banerji, B.A., age 46, Brahmin.	1,500
9	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Bai Norendra Nath, Sen Bahadur, age 63, Head of the Maha-Bodhi Society.	1,000
10	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Not known	500
11	"Kayastha Messenger"	Gaya	Do.	Bidyand Moklar, of Mohalla Mura-pore, Kayastha, age 40 years.	500
12	"Musalman"	Do.	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhamma-dans.	800
13	"Beis and Bayyet"	Do.	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 60 years, a Calcutta house-owner.	500
14	"Star of Utkal"	Cuttack	Do.	Kherode Chandra Roy Chaudhuri, Head Master of a Government College.	500
15	"Telegraph"	Calcutta	Do.	Surendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 39 years	2,000

LIST OF NATIVE-BORN RESIDENTS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
BY THE BUREAU OF CENSUS

[A. M. S. 1880, 1881, 1882]

No.	Name of Resident	Year of Birth	Year of Immigration
1	John A. Smith	1845	1865
2	John A. Smith	1845	1865
3	John A. Smith	1845	1865
4	John A. Smith	1845	1865
5	John A. Smith	1845	1865
6	John A. Smith	1845	1865
7	John A. Smith	1845	1865
8	John A. Smith	1845	1865
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13	John A. Smith	1845	1865
14	John A. Smith	1845	1865
15	John A. Smith	1845	1865
16	John A. Smith	1845	1865
17	John A. Smith	1845	1865
18	John A. Smith	1845	1865
19	John A. Smith	1845	1865
20	John A. Smith	1845	1865

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

882. The appointment of Lord Kitchener as British Agent at Cairo meets with the disapproval of the *Mussalman*. Lord Kitchener and Egypt. This journal quite agrees that Lord Kitchener is one of the greatest soldiers of the age. He may be one of the best military administrators, but the editor does not consider him capable of civil administration. His desecration of the tomb of Mahadi is still fresh in the memory of the students of history. Moreover in a country which is not a dependency of Britain and where the King acknowledges the suzerainty of another Power, the task of the British Agent is neither very light nor very simple. Theoretically, the British Agent at Cairo is not only in administrative charge of the country, but practically he controls the whole policy of the Khedivial Government.

MUSSELMAN,
20th July 1911.

883. The *Mussalman* observes, with great regret, that Salouddaulah, the brother of the *ex*-Shah of Persia, has taken steps to replace the *ex*-Shah on the throne, and is marching on Kermanshah with 30,000 men, with a view to overthrowing the present ruler.

MUSSELMAN,
21st July 1911.

The revolutionary movement in Persia. The journal hopes that with the moral sympathy of the civilized world, and especially of the Muhammadans, the new constitutional Government will come out victorious in the impending struggle.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

884. In reviewing the Bengal Government Resolution on the working of the Calcutta Police during the year 1910, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* regrets to see that no mention is made in regard to adolescents, except that the Lieutenant-Governor does not see the necessity at present for a children's court. The journal fails to understand why Bengal should lag behind, while the United Provinces and the Punjab have made such advance. . . . The incidents connected with the recent *Bahr-Id* riots should also be looked into, and an explanation given of the failure in the introduction of the patrol system in the northern part of the town.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
22nd July 1911.

885. The *Telegraph* fails to see how the lack of success of the police in detecting crime can be ascribed to the culpable indifference of the community at large. In the opinion of the journal, it is the incapacity of the force employed in eradicating crime which is to blame. Since there is no lack of expenditure and dearth of informers, if the police fail to detect crime, it is surely not the fault of the public. The journal concludes by suggesting that a more capable force be employed for the detection of crime, and in cases of shortcomings, the authorities should deal effectively with the police officers concerned.

TELEGRAPH,
22nd July 1911.

886. The *Telegraph* says that no one deplores such dastardly crimes as those of Mymensingh and Munshiganj more sincerely than do the educated Indians, and that it is in the interest of the Indian community that these crimes be detected, because it is only when the real culprits are arrested and punished by properly constituted courts of law that the actual truth may be known to the world at large.

TELEGRAPH,
22nd July 1911.

887. The *Telegraph* strongly deprecates the action of the Eastern Bengal and Assam police in searching the houses of respectable people such as Rai Bahadurs and Deputy Magistrates, in connection with the Sonarang outrage. The journal, however, is reassured by the fact that the provincial Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Hughes Buller, who commands the respect of the people, is going to the scene of occurrence, and says that his presence is sure to remove all

TELEGRAPH,
22nd July 1911.

possibilities of any unnecessary acts of repression or highhandedness. All that we would remind Mr. Buller and the authorities, concludes the journal, is that no house-searches should be undertaken, unless there are "strong and reasonable grounds of suspicion."

HINDOO PATRIOT,
29th July 1911.

888. Commenting on the discontent aroused by the recent house-searches, the *Hindoo Patriot* contrasts the action of the

Ibid.

Indian Police with that of other countries and says it is a fact which cannot be ignored that in every country the police gather ample materials and evidence before they lay their hands on any man and lock him up; but in this country they arrest first, and then proceed to collect evidence. The journal is strongly of opinion that this mixing up of the innocent with the guilty is bound to continue, until such time as the police and the people work hand-in-hand.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
29th July 1911.

889. In quoting the case of Babu Umesh Chandra Sarkar, Deputy Ranger, in the Hazaribagh district, who was prosecuted at the instance of two Police officers, but was subsequently discharged by the Subdivisional

Officer of Deoghur, on the ground that the evidence against the accused was contradictory and most untrustworthy, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that if the police behave in this relentless fashion even with Government officers; one may easily conjecture what must be the fate of ordinary people. The journal hopes the Inspector-General of Police will take serious notice of the conduct of the two Police officers concerned, as much in the interest of the public as for the discipline of the force.

TELEGRAPH,
29th July 1911.

890. Referring to the recent case of Babu Umesh Chandra Sarkar, Deputy Ranger, in the Hazaribagh district, the *Telegraph* writes:—"Of course we are glad that

Ibid.

Umesh Babu has been reinstated; but what of the two Police officers or, again, of the two Subdivisional Officers of Giridih? The latter, at least, should not have acted in the manner they did—that is to say, played into the hands of the police and put such obstacles in the way of the accused getting a fair trial. As for the Head Constable and the Inspector, their offence was certainly a serious one. To misapply their powers to the detriment of a subject of His Majesty—nay, a responsible public servant—should, on no account, be overlooked or sought to be white-washed. We have every confidence in the present Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Morshead; and we feel confident that he will mete out strict justice. One such case does more to lower the prestige of the department than reams of adverse comments in the press. It is to be hoped that Umesh Babu will not take the indignity and hardship inflicted upon him lying, but will proceed against his prosecutors or persecutors, both civilly and criminally. He owes this to himself, to the community at large, and to the Government he serves."

BEHAREE,
28th July 1911.

891. Referring to the allegations made by Abdul Majid, the accused in the Neora train wrecking case, against the police, the *Beharee* hopes the Government will enquire

Allegations against the police.

into the matter. There is a mine of truth in the statement. "False charges beget an indignation, which, in its turn, leads to real crime," and it behoves the Government and public men of the country to see that such things are not encouraged.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
27th July 1911.

892. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"The *Madras Times* in its issue of the 19th instant, published an article containing an attack upon the High Court and the Judges.

Madras Times and the High Court.

The matter having attracted the serious attention of the proper authorities, the *Madras* paper apologized. We have not seen the offending article, but it is characterised by the Advocate-General as "scandalous." All the same, he did not press for a rule to show cause why the paper should not be punished, because it had tendered an apology; and the Chief Justice agreeing in that view, did not take further action in the

matter. This is as it should be and the Madras High Court may be congratulated upon the wise and generous step taken, which is quite in consonance with its lofty and dignified position. This reminds one how a Calcutta Anglo-Indian daily howled some time ago because two Indian daily papers of Calcutta, who committed contempt of court on technical grounds, were not severely punished by Mr. Justice Fletcher. What does the paper think of the action of the Madras High Court in the present case?"

893. The *Star of Utkal* contains an article on the doings of Mr. Egerton of Cuttack. Mr. Egerton is alive to the interests of the poor. His grant of taccavi advance to the sufferers from fire at Kendrapara, his prompt measures to stop the spread of cholera in that town and to provide good drinking water at the time of the water scarcity are well-known, but such good acts have been clouded by the crusade he has led against the Hindu religion, by his attempt to suppress Hindu religious and Hindu music on the occasion of religious and festive observances.

The journal is of opinion that the suppression of "*Natu churi*," Mr. Egerton is bound for the sake of consistency to follow up with the suppression of hundreds of others, but that if he does so, the consequence would be dangerous. The paper concludes by asking Mr. Egerton to throw consistency to the winds and pause and reflect.

(d)—Education.

894. In regard to the proposal to abandon English History in the Bombay Government, on the ground that it is of no value to students, the *Beharee* writes:—"It is curious that a responsible Government should think that a study of the history and constitution of its own race, which is a remarkable nation in the world, has no educational value for the students. It is even more strange if it comes to think that such study will lead the learners to the dubious and tortuous paths of unconstitutional agitation. Why, the whole core and conception of English history is a standing proclamation of the doctrine of criminal violence and lawlessness. What is English history if it does not teach that the path of duty has always been the way to glory? What is the English constitution if it is not an apotheosis of constitutional struggle leading on to constitutional victories? Look at the events of English history. From stage to stage, from century to century, its one teaching has been that the goal is attainable only by constitutional methods.

The study of such a history is the best prophylactic against the unwholesome influences produced by a poring over the revolutionary history of France, Russia, Italy and Hungary. The Bombay Government will be committing a grave mistake by discouraging its study."

895. Referring to the speech delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale on the employment of Indians in the Public service, in which the case of Dr. P. C. Ray of the Educational Service is quoted as an example, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* says that the case could not have been stated more eloquently, more truthfully, more impressively and more intelligently. An unmerited wrong done to a deserving and popular educational officer permeates the whole country through the student community and creates universal bitterness. A more respected and beloved officer than Dr. Ray cannot be found in the Education Department. Because by an accident he happened to be appointed to the Provincial Service, therefore he must not rise higher but stick there all his life, in spite of his deep learning and eminent services in the cause of science and humanity. The journal concludes by saying that such a thing is possible only in India.

(h)—General.

896. In reviewing an article in *Capital*, in which it is stated that Bengal is to be raised immediately to the status of a Governorship with all the powers and privileges of Bombay and Madras, and that this is to be the modification of the Partition, the

STAR OF UTKAL,
22nd July 1911.

BEHAREE,
28th July 1911.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
27th July 1911.

CAPITAL,
28th July 1911.

Biharee is of opinion that it cannot be the intention of the Government to allay one discontent by creating another equally grave, and by so doing to keep up the propaganda of the anarchists. We shall, concludes the journal, oppose all modifications of the Partition that will partition Behar or in any way make it play second fiddle to any other province, be it Bengal or the United Provinces. The only thing that can satisfy the Biharees is so to modify the Partition as to make Bihar, including Chota Nagpur, with Grista, into a separate province with a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council. Failing this, any revocation of the present Partition will be strongly opposed.

TELEGRAPH,
22nd July 1911.

897. Commenting on the questions put by Lord Wynford to Lord Morley in the House of Lords, in regard to the release of the prisoners in the Khulna gang case, the *Telegraph* says that his persistent efforts to heckle the Government give cause for suspicion. Evidently it was not the purity of the administration of justice which induced him to put the questions, because if he had taken the ordinary precaution of reading the report of all that transpired he could not but have come to the conclusion that there was nothing in the attitude or action of the High Court which could, even by a stretch of the imagination, be construed into even a shadow of interference with the course of justice or collusion with the Executive. Taken all in all, therefore, Lord Wynford's persistence in the matter has very much the appearance of enmity in the guise of friendship. The explanation offered by Lord Morley ought to satisfy all that there is nothing underhand in the affair. On the other hand, concludes the journal, when from all accounts we learn that the youths now on parole are quiet and many of them have returned to their studies, we cannot help thinking that it is the best course that has been adopted.

TELEGRAPH,
22nd July 1911.

898. The *Telegraph* lends its approval, for more reasons than one, to the appointment of Mr. B. L. Gupta, late Legal Remembrancer to the Government of Bengal, as Dewan of Baroda, in place of Mr. Siddon, I.C.S. First because the choice is an exceptional one, secondly because it shows unmistakably that if Bengalis find little, if any, opportunities to shine as administrators, their merit does not go unrecognised in the Native States—in such of them at least which have made the largest bid for enlightened administration.

In addition to Baroda and Cochin, there are a few other States, too, which repose great confidence on the administrative genius of Bengalis, such as Jajpur, Benares, Maurbhanj and Tipperah. The journal fails to realise how it is that these Bengalis, whose administration compares favourably with the enlightened British rule, are not afforded equal opportunities in their own Province. The paper names this as one of the causes of the present unrest.

TELEGRAPH,
29th July 1911.

899. The *Telegraph* regrets to note that the Bengal Government does not intend withdrawing from the agreement in respect of the *Sulav Samachar* and remarks that here is another instance of the persistence of the present day authorities in a matter in which the people offer unanimous protest.

Other notable instances were the Age of Consent Act, which has remained a dead letter, and the partition of Bengal, which has been prolific of so much mischief.

In view of the fact that this subsidised paper has failed to create loyalists, one of the reasons for which it was started, the Government should reconsider the continuation of this subsidy.

BENGALNE,
29th July 1911.

900. The *Bengalee* observes that the Government of India have now under consideration the question of what concessions can be made to mark the Royal visit to India.

However great may be the desire to please the people, the prospects of draught and scarcity and the disappearing opium revenue at the present moment preclude immediate action regarding any concession which would involve heavy financial outlay. This makes only one thing clear: the Government are at one with the educated community that some concessions of a far-reaching character are necessary to commemorate the Royal visit, but nothing is known as regards the precise concessions to be made.

All that is stated is that the financial effect of any concession must be considered before any decision is arrived at. The journal concludes by hoping that in arriving at their decision, the Government of India will carefully consider all that has been said on the subject in the Indian Press and by Indian public men.

901. In connection with a remark made in the *Times* by one Narshad Ali Khan, a talukdar of Oudh, that it would be far better to cancel the Royal visit than to fail to mark it by some great boon to the masses, appealing to the Oriental imagination, the *Bengalee* says, that a local boon is one that is most felt and appreciated, just as a local grievance is one that is a source of every day irritation and discontent. The journal further observes that the bestowal of local boons and the redressal of local grievances should be one of the main features of the Royal programme of gifts and favours, though there should also be others of a general character.

902. In reporting that Sir John Jardine in the course of the debate on the Indian Budget, advocated the granting of an amnesty to political offenders on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar, the *Bengalee* says that it associates itself whole-heartedly with this suggestion. Among the political prisoners there are men who have always been held in the highest esteem by the community. Mr. Tilak, for example. The community feel that the punishment that was inflicted upon him was excessive. Indeed even the Government of Bombay seemed to share this feeling. for they transmuted the sentence passed on Mr. Tilak in an important particular. In regard to such a man, concludes the journal, as indeed in regard to the majority of those who have been punished for similar offences, it may be safely asserted that the parts of their sentences they have already served, have been amply adequate for their offences, and that the interests of justice would in no way suffer if they were now to be released by an exercise of the Royal prerogative. Justice, it is too often forgotten, is never so effective as when tempered with mercy.

BENGALIEE,
29th July 1911.

BENGALIEE,
22nd July 1911.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

903. Commenting on the official report of the Provincial Malaria Committee, appointed in 1909, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* concurs in the hope that some means of dealing with this scourge will be discovered, but says that this remote hope is poor comfort to the people residing in the malaria-affected places and who are dying out gradually. As for the financial difficulties which prevent Government from executing drainage works, the editor firmly believes that the prime duty of a Government is to save the lives of the people, and that money should anyhow be found for the purpose.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
29th July 1911.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

904. In reporting that the arrangements for the Royal reception are progressing favourably, the *Indian Mirror* says all that is wanting now is that the public response as regards funds will be commensurate with the general enthusiasm. The journal adds that out of the 24 lakhs of rupees required, only two lakhs have so far been promised, while a little over half a lakh only has been paid. The paper hopes that not only will the entire amount be forthcoming, but that the committee will have the satisfaction of reporting additions to it.

INDIAN MIRROR,
30th July 1911.

905. A writer to the *Bengalee* draws attention to the grievances of the clerks attached to the offices of the Superintending Engineers and Executive Engineers under the Public Works Department, Bengal. Nearly a year ago the question of increment of pay was before the Government, and a Committee was appointed to enquire into the matter. Since then there has been a reduction of establishment, and the clerks are placed in a deplorable position, being unable to

BENGALIEE,
29th July 1911.

make both ends meet with their fixed pay of Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 per month, which they have been drawing for the last 15 years without any promotion. The writer hopes the present Lieutenant-Governor will pass such orders as will remove the grievances.

BENGALUR,
27th July 1911.

906. The *Bengalee* publishes an article from *India*, on the grievances of Indians in Canada. This contemporary draws attention to the case of Mr. Bhai Bhag Singh, who

after being five years in Canada came across to India to take over his family. He is now being detained in Calcutta with his family, owing to his not being able to purchase steamship tickets, because the immigration law requires immigrants to travel direct from India to Canada. As, under the present arrangements, transshipment at Hong-Kong is unavoidable, the journal hopes that steps will be taken in the matter.

MUSALMAN,
28th July 1911.

907. The *Mussalman* draws attention to the inconvenience being felt by the Moslem students at Dacca, owing to the want of a Moslem Hostel attached to the Dacca College, and hopes the authorities will take up the matter in all seriousness without any further delay.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
28th July 1911.

908. Writing on the needs of India, the *Hindoo Patriot* admits the truth of the observation that the progress of the country in one way depends on the material understanding and co-operation between Hindus and Muhammadans. There may be difference of opinion on the methods to be adopted in bringing about this end, and on the policy to be followed by the two communities as regards immediate aims, but the need for Hindu-Muhammadan co-operation is beyond controversy.

MUSALMAN,
31st July 1911.

909. The *Mussalman* reports that a meeting of Shaikh Erakee alias Kalal Mussalmans of Gaya, was recently held to inform His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that great agitation was prevalent in Gaya, owing to endeavours by a few self-interested enemies of Maulvi Muhammad Husain, of Asansol, to discard him from Islam, on the declaration that Shaikh Erakee alias Kalal are not Mussalmans, and thereby to deprive him of the nomination to Municipal Commissionership, though he was elected Secretary of the Mussalman Hanafia Madrassa, and of the Anjuman Islam by the objectors themselves. The whole Shaikh Erakee alias Kalal community keenly feels its faith in Islam insulted. Protection of the faith of Erakee alias Kalal is solicited.

INDIAN MIRROR,
30th July 1911.

910. In describing the football match between the East Yorks and Mohon Bagan which was to decide the winner of the I. F. A. Shield, the *Indian Mirror* says that the Jap's victory over the Russians did not stir the East half as much as did the match between the two said teams. The journal concludes by saying that the large-mindedness of the European community in admitting a Bengali team to take part with them in sport, ought to arouse a deep sense of gratitude.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
31st July 1911.

911. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* draws the attention of Government to the recent victory of an Indian football team over the East Yorks in the Finals for the I. F. A. Shield, and asks, is it not high time that the Government did something to give full play to the development of the physical powers of its countrymen?

F. D. BARTLEY,

Asstt. to the Deputy Insp.-Genl. of Police.

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPT.,

9, ELYSIUM ROW,

The 5th August 1911.